

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## MINERS REJECT LONGER WORKDAY

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH JOINS FASCISTS IN WAR AGAINST THE DISPOSSESSION REFERENDUM

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, June 9. — The catholic church has aligned itself with the fascists in the fight on the dispossession referendum that will come up on June 20. The bishops of the catholic church of Germany have issued a pastoral letter, which has been read in all the catholic churches, calling on their congregations to abstain from voting for the dispossession of the Hohenzollerns and the other members of the late nobility.

The catholic clergy from their pulpit have told the members of their churches that to vote for the dispossession of the monarchists is a violation of the church law against stealing. They have also threatened those who vote for the measure with excommunication from the church.

### DOTY DESERTION TRIAL SUSPENDED ON PARIS ORDERS

No Action Until French  
Government Gets Facts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, June 9. — Action in the case of Bennett Doty, American member of the foreign legion, who is charged with desertion and inspiring to mutiny, has been suspended pending a report to the French government in Paris.

Complying with instructions from Minister of War Painleve, the papers in the case of Doty are being forwarded to Paris, and no action will be taken against Doty until the Paris government has reviewed the case.

### POLICE ASSAULT 200 BROOKLYN SHOE WORKERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — (FP) — June 9. — Some 200 striking shoe workers walking beside automobiles taking strikebreakers home, were attacked by police and beaten with clubs. One picket, C. Gagnon, was arrested and released only upon receipt of \$500 bail. The 7,000 shoe workers organized by the American Shoe Workers' Protective (Independent) struck when the Brooklyn Shoe Board of Trade severed its agreement with the union.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!  
Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write

### DETROIT DECISION BAR TO NEGROES FROM OWN HOMES

Judge Carr Rules for  
Real Estate Sharks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, June 9. — A Negro may not occupy property he owns in a subdivision having restrictions, is the ruling of Judge Leland W. Carr in the Circuit court here.

Basing his decision on a clause in the restriction provisions of the Lakewood Boulevard subdivision which says that "property shall not be sold or leased to persons whose ownership would be injurious to the locality," Judge Carr ruled that Negro owners or lessees may not reside in the subdivision.

A permanent injunction was granted Frank Schulte, Rollins P. Winter and the Lakewood Boulevard Civic Association against William and Lena Starke, Negroes.

It is believed that the decision will open the way for a drive against Negro homeowners in all of the restricted subdivisions here which was halted by the acquittal of the defendants in the Sweet case.

SEND IN A SUB!

### EGYPTIAN PREMIER



Adly Pasha, member of the liberal party and a member of the British Imperialists, was selected to be premier instead of Zaghiou Pasha, who was victorious in the elections but is distasteful to the British Imperialists.

### SENATORS SAY COOLIDGE GANG CAUSED DEFEAT

Assail Sen. Butler for  
Brookhart Victory

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 9. — Thoroly alarmed and a bit panicky over the train of political disaster that has overtaken republican senators in state-winner republican states, the leaders of the sixty-ninth, or "Coolidge congress," as it was called when it met last December, made plans today for a speedy adjournment and departure for home to look after political lives.

May Ditch French Debt.  
Adjournment within two weeks, or three at the latest, was the plan of the leaders today, and only legislation that can be passed with a minimum of opposition apparently will stand much of a show. The French debt agreement, among other things, seems likely to go by the boards.

Whether there will be farm legislation to stem the tide of revolt in the corn belt appeared entirely problematical today.

Western republicans, pointing to Iowa, are warning their conservative eastern brethren that unless there is a right-about-face on the part of the administration, the next congress is lost. Some of the more pessimistic westerners are already privately conceding the senate to the democrats. And they are warning that the house may follow unless there is some day.

(Continued on page 2)

### PINCHOT FUND UNDER FIRE OF INVESTIGATORS

Spent More Than \$160,-  
000 in Senate Race

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 9. — Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania used a campaign fund of more than \$160,000 in his unsuccessful race for the U. S. senate, he testified today at the opening session of the senate's "slush fund" investigation of the recent Pennsylvania senatorial primary.

The fund included \$43,767.31 in contributions from his own pocketbook, a net total of \$119,324.13 contributed by friends to his Philadelphia committee, and \$6,895 received by the Pittsburgh committee, Pinchot said.

Other contributions were received by the various Pinchot county committees, the governor added. The total amount of which he did not know. The inquiry was directed into reports that \$5,000,000 were spent in the Pennsylvania election in which representative William S. Vare, of Philadelphia, defeated Senator George Wharton Pepper and Pinchot.

Only a small crowd attended the opening session. Pinchot and Vare sat a few seats apart. Pepper was absent.

Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, chairman announced the committee would "keep in mind" the laws of Pennsylvania, "bearing on primary elections." Pennsylvania, it was explained, places no limit on campaign expenditures in primaries.

Large Personal Returns.

Reed introduced into the record Photostatic copies of the personal returns, filed by the three candidates on the amount of their expenditures to the secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania required by the state law. In their returns, Pepper swore he spent only \$2,500, while Vare expended \$44,485.80 and Pinchot reported \$43,767.31. It was added that their campaign committees have until June 17 to file returns on the committee's expenditures. Reed called the committee's attention to the fact that the returns did not "tell the sources from which the money was received, except a few vouchers."

Pinchot Spent Large Sum.  
Pinchot was the first witness. He was examined by Reed.

"Does that return mean that you personally spent \$43,767.31?" asked Reed.

"It represents solely the money I paid out personally," Pinchot replied. Pinchot said his campaign manager would file the Pinchot committee's return on expenditures within a few days.

P. S. Stahlnecker, the governor's secretary handed Reed a statement of receipts of the Pinchot campaign committee. "That shows your committee received \$119,324.13 from various sources," said Reed.

"Is that statement to the best of your knowledge correct?"

"It is."

"It shows that you contributed \$6,000 to that fund," Reed added. "Is that correct?"

"Yes," said Pinchot.

"Then that shows the net amount contributed to your Philadelphia committee from outside sources was \$113,324.13, and to your campaign from the two sources was \$157,091.44," said Reed.

"Yes," Pinchot agreed.

"Did your various county commit-

(Continued on page 2)

### POLISH PREMIER



Casimir Bartel is the new Polish premier under Marshal Pilsudski's regime.

### RUSSIAN DAILY IN CHICAGO IS HIT BY STRIKE

Management Refuses to  
Deal with Union

A strike was declared by the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 in the local Russian daily newspaper, Rusky Vestnik-Rassvet, published at 1722 W. Chicago Ave., after the management refused to have anything to do with the union or the men who have been employed on the paper for many years.

The paper lately became the property of a few individuals who will have nothing to do with organized labor, altho, in order to fool the readers and advertisers, the paper carries at its masthead the legend: "Published by the directorate of the Russian Trade Unions of the United States and Canada." There "ain't no such animal" as "the Russian Trade Unions in the United States or Canada."

Get Low Wages.

The shop of the paper was unorganized and the men were receiving from \$30 to \$45 per week, altho the union scale for printers in Chicago is \$68 in the newspapers and \$51 in the job shops. The new owners not only refused to pay the scale of wages paid under the old management, but attempted to cut it still lower. The men balked and turned to the union for protection.

John English, organizer of the union, made futile attempts to settle the matter, but the management brought two scabs from New York, one by the name Rubenjanin, and another one, (Continued on page 2)

### Disarmament Meet Dodges Debate on Aerial Warfare

GENEVA, June 9. — The military committee of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference has indefinitely postponed a discussion on the relation of civil aviation to the air armaments of a nation and of chemical warfare to aerial war.

—Get the Points!

### British Refuse More Work at Old Wage Rate

Support the British coal miners by joining in the relief campaign under the direction of the International Workers' Aid, 1563 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 9. — After negotiations in which the mine owners tried unsuccessfully to get Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, into a secret meeting with them with Secretary A. J. Cook excluded, a formal meeting between both sides broke up with no agreement being reached on the owners' proposal to retain the present wage scale but to increase the hours to forty-six per week.

The miners' union officials refused to accept the longer work day. The miners have been working a seven-hour day.

The meeting, which lasted three hours, was arranged by a letter from Evan Williams of the owners' association, to Smith, but as the mine owners proposed an increase in hours, its failure was foreseen by the statement of A. J. Cook, who said before entering the conference, "The miners will only discuss the basis of a new agreement which does not involve longer hours or lower wages."

Cut Railroad Service.

The situation is having its effect on British industry generally. The railways are preparing to announce that the usual "summer service" cannot be run, thus cutting off the throngs of vacationists who use the rail lines between the seaside and the city. Other services and many industries are seriously crippled for lack of coal.

How determined are the miners and how well they are aware that their victory depends upon themselves and not pretended friends, is seen by the incident related by President Smith to the strikers at Doncaster.

Lloyd George had approached Smith and told him:

"It is a pity you have to fight as you do, and sympathize with you."

Declares Government Responsible.

Smith told the strikers that his reply was: "You and your government in 1919 are responsible for this. You are one of the people who have been fomenting this business and I want none of your sympathy."

### R. I. L. U. CALLS FOR SUPPORT TO BRITISH MINERS

Asks Funds Be Sent and  
Coal Stopped

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 9. — The Red International of Labor Unions has addressed the following appeal to all its affiliated organizations and to the workers of all countries.

"Despite the treachery of the right leaders and the capitulation of the left leaders in the general council, the strike of the British miners is being continued. A united front of the whole British bourgeoisie, the British government, its whole administrative apparatus and those same trade union leaders who to please the bourgeoisie throttled the united front of the workers in attacking the miners.

"All honest workers in Great Britain who value class solidarity above everything are on the side of the miners. We know that the Communist Party of Great Britain, the National Minority Movement are working with all possible forces for the miners, we know also that many many workers who stand outside these organizations will work with them for the assistance of the miners.

"How, however, is the situation outside Great Britain? The Amsterdam and the Miners' Internationals have stopped their action of support before they even properly began with it. Is it possible that the British miners stand alone in their struggle? No! The R. I. L. U. and all its affiliated organizations will continue their support action for the British workers. The cause of the British workers is our cause.

"Working men and working women! To leave the British miners to the mercies of the bourgeoisie would be treachery! To permit coal and other combustible substances to go to Great Britain now would be scabbing. To stop the collections now when over a million miners are still fighting, would be a tremendous blow to the idea of class solidarity. The miners of Great Britain are continuing their struggle. Let us work to a man to assist our British brothers!"

### SEEK TO FORM ONE UNION IN TEXTILE TRADES

15 Organizations Plan  
to Amalgamate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK — (FP) — June 10. — First steps toward the formation of a single organization of all textile workers were taken by the conference in New York called by the Federated Textile Unions. A committee of ten, representing various participating unions, was chosen to work out further plans preliminary to calling a second conference.

Resolutions for the consolidation of all existing textile unions, against child labor and against company unions, were passed. No representatives of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, appeared. The 43 present came from 15 organizations of textile workers.

The committee of ten is composed of: Albert Weisbord, united front committee of textile workers' organizer and leader of the 20 weeks old Passaic strike; William Boylan, president Amalgamated Lace Operatives of Philadelphia; Andrew Vance and Lawrence Labrie of the Tapestry Workers' Union of Philadelphia; William E. G. Batty, secretary American Federation of Textile Operatives, of New Bedford; Urban Fleming, International Mule Spinners Association of Holyoke, Mass.; Selig Pitkowitz and William Fried, Associated Silk Workers of Patterson; Andrew Gunter of Lawrence, and John Ballam of Providence, representing Amalgamated Textile Councils.

"It seems very probable that one great union can be formed," Weisbord reported to the Passaic textile strikers at a big picnic, "and then there will not only be the active struggle against wage cuts and speed-up system in one place—Passaic—but all over the country in a great campaign."

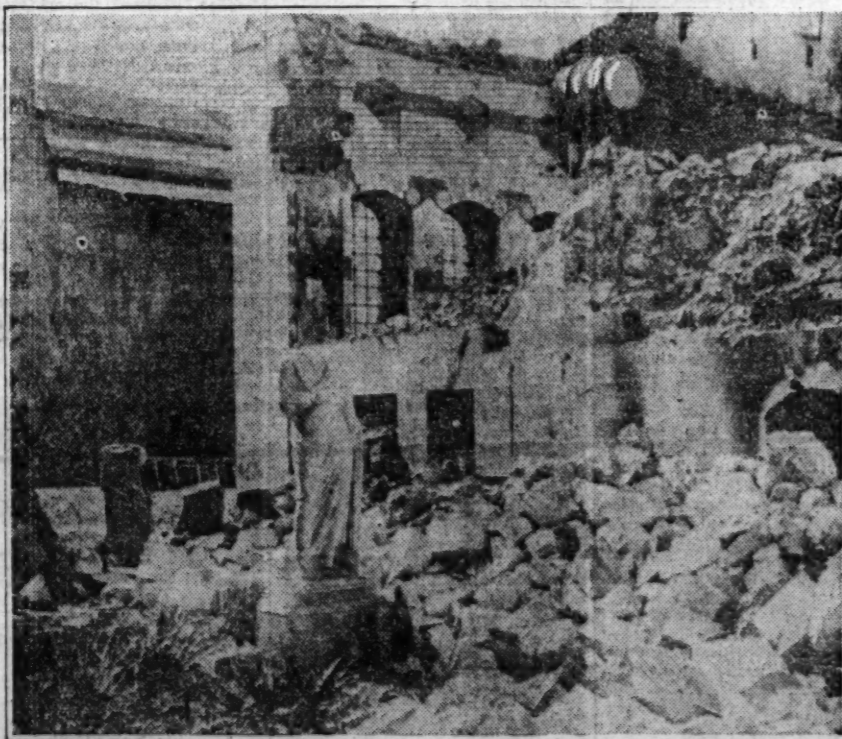
Half of the \$200,000 Victory Relief Fund voted by the trade union conference for Passaic relief is to be used to buy milk for strikers' babies and to extend the work of the Children's Kitchen, the general relief committee announces. Make your slogan: They Shall Not Starve! The committee asks all friends. In the relief conference resolution, unionists are reminded that the death rate of Passaic children is 50 per cent higher than among other New Jersey youngsters and that 58 per cent of the mill strikers' children are underweight and undernourished because of their parents' starvation wages.

### Drastic Measures Planned to Stop Students' Cheating

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., June 10. — More drastic penalties are being planned by the University of Wisconsin for dishonesty in class room work and examinations. This action of the faculty followed a report of a faculty and student committee, which stated that dishonesty in university work "is more widespread and flagrant" than the committee members had anticipated.

### French Bombardment Wrecks Damascus Museum



The Azem Palace, which housed many of the art treasures of Damascus and served as a museum, was wrecked by French shells during the bombardment of that city by French troops. Thousands of natives protesting against French oppression in Syria were massacred. Hundreds are now being sentenced to death by military courts. French military officers, known for their brutality, compose the tribunals that are trying these natives. Sadoul, who sought to defend these natives, was denied permission to enter Syria by Jouvenal.

## LOYD GEORGE IS VICTORIOUS IN PARTY ROW

### Defeats Asquith on Strike Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 9.—David Lloyd George, former premier of England, who crossed swords with Lord Oxford and Asquith (for Premier Herbert Asquith) over the support of the Baldwin government during the general strike, has won a decisive victory in the meeting of the liberal parliamentary group over his opponent. Lloyd George was upheld by a vote of 20 to 12.

This vote means that Lloyd George will retain the chairmanship but that the party itself is split in two parts. The vote yesterday was foreseen last week at a meeting of the parliamentary group, the majority of whom voiced sentiments favorable to Lloyd George and who sent a communication to Asquith informing him of the "sense of the meeting."

The drift of the factions. The two factions will probably divide and the Asquith group will throw its parliamentary support to Baldwin while the Lloyd George majority faction will line up with the laborites in assailing the strike policy of the Baldwin government and incidentally its entire policy in relation to labor, with the mine crisis playing an important role.

Lloyd George, as the representative of the industrialists, feels that threats to industrial England should not be tolerated simply because of the unfavorable situation in the coal mining industry and favors compelling the government to palliate the mine owners in order to aid other branches of industry, while Asquith speaks for the middle class merchant and rich land holder tax payers who strongly resent any form of subsidy for the mines as it heavily increases their tax burdens.

### Proletarian Cabaret Staged on Saturday for Labor Defense

A novelty in amusement is being staged on Saturday night at Belden Hall, 2305 N. Lincoln avenue, when the North Side International Labor Defense branch will put on a cabaret that includes dancing, special performers, a novelty orchestra that disregards all standards of music and singers who insist that jazz is the new classic.

Proceeds will go to the defense of class war prisoners, which includes aid for the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

### Burkhart Pleads Guilty in Osage Indian Murder Case

PAWUSKA, Okla., June 9.—Earnest Burkhart, on trial here in connection with the Osage Indian "murders for millions" case, directly changed with the dynamiting of the home of W. B. Smith, causing Smith's death along with his wife, Rita, and a hired girl, changed his plea from not guilty to guilty.

It is expected the trial, which resulted in the subpoenaing of Gov. M. E. Trapp of Oklahoma and other high state officials, will be set aside and the cases of W. K. Hale, "king of the Osage Hills," and others called to trial. Hale is charged as being the master mind behind at least nine deaths among America's rich oilmen for oil royalties and "headrights."

### O'Flaherty Speaks on British Strike Saturday Evening

What actually happened from day to day during the general strike in Great Britain, one of the greatest demonstrations of labor solidarity ever seen, will be told by the well-known journalist Thomas J. O'Flaherty at the meeting Saturday, June 12, 8 p. m., at the Northwest Hall, corner North avenue and Western avenue. O'Flaherty was in England during the whole period of the strike, visiting important centers of London, traveling amongst the dockers, taking trips out to the Welsh coal mines, talking with the ship builders of Clyde, etc. O'Flaherty will give a personal narrative of the strike, something which should interest every worker and every trade unionist in particular.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

### E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

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## INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID CABLES \$1,000 AS STARTER TO HELP BRITISH COAL MINERS

F. G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid, in an interview today stated that his organization has circulated 20,000 individuals and 1,500 local unions in the past week, calling for British miners' relief. So far, the early donors have contributed \$1,000, which was forwarded yesterday by cable to the central committee for British miners' relief thru the Amalgamated Savings Bank of Chicago. Biedenkapp estimates that within the next few weeks returns coming in will amount to \$10,000, which will be forwarded to the British miners as fast as it is received.

The recent delegate conference in England of the British miners flatly rejected the demands made by the coal barons insisting that the miners accept an immediate wage reduction and another reduction shortly thereafter and that they also accept compulsory arbitration in all matters affecting working conditions. The refusal of the miners to accept these terms came after careful consideration of the proposals and upon the realization that to accept them would mean to reduce the miners and their families to a level of beggary, and would be the beginning of a reduction of wages for workers in all other industries.

In an appeal sent out by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain signed by Herbert Smith, president, and A. J. Cook, general secretary, the workers of all countries are called upon to rally to the support of the struggling British miners, both morally and financially. The appeal says in part: "We are appealing to all British workers and to the workers of the whole world to help us by stopping all coal transport directed to England and by giving us all the financial assistance possible. Every ton of coal which is shipped from Europe or America and unloaded in England deprives a child of a British miner's family of its daily piece of bread; every shilling donated by the workers will help us to feed the children and to assure human working conditions. The British miners are placing all their confidence in their fellow workers the world over and hope their appeal will be heard and answered."

The International Workers' Aid calls upon every worker and sympathizer to heed the urgent appeal of the British miners and to forward every dollar that can possibly be spared to the national I. W. A. office, 1553 W. Madison, Chicago. The miners' cry, "Do not fail us in our hour of need," must be answered at once!

## U. S. Entry Wins Big Balloon Race



Ward T. Van Ormon, pilot of the American balloon that won the 1928 trophy race by sailing in a captive balloon from Brussels, Belgium, into Sweden under weather conditions that eliminated most of the other contestants a few miles from the start.

## What Is Armament? Still in Question by League Pow-Wow

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 8.—The American delegates at the diplomatic comedy called the "disarmament" meet of the league of nations, have made an objection to the definition of armament, including "any adaptation of geographical features with a view to war." The United States fears that may mean that the Panama Canal, constructed largely for war purposes, may be included in any list of military preparations.

"There is no use in further discussions," said the British delegate, "until we define the word 'armament.' Each delegate has a different conception of what he is talking about."

## Austrian Request for Financial Autonomy Is Granted by League

GENEVA, June 8.—The Council of the league of nations granted Austria's request for financial autonomy. A similar request from Hungary was rejected, and the finances of that country will continue under the administration of the league.

## Dust Storm

HOPESTON, Ill., June 8.—Thousands of dollars of damage to farmers in this section of Eastern, Ill., was caused by a dust storm which swept cornfields and cut off young shoots of corn, an inch to two inches high, level with the ground. The dust, driven on a southwest gale, also caused several auto accidents.

## CHICAGO MEETINGS.

The Chicago International Workers' Aid will hold two more open air meetings this week. One will be held Friday night at the corners of North and Orchard. The speakers will be Robert Minor, H. M. Wicks, Jack Braden and Pat Toohy. On Saturday night, a meeting will be held at Davidson and Washington. The speakers will be Jack Braden, L. Greenspoon, W. J. Hays and Henry A. Beck.

## Frightened Senators Say Coolidge Gang Caused Iowa Defeat

(Continued from page 1) harkening to the dissatisfaction in the west, so strikingly expressed in the Iowa turnover.

Brookhart's smashing insurgent victory in Iowa on an anti-Coolidge platform has been followed by greatly increased republican bickering and dissension.

Dawes Is in Game. Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, Morgan lackey, regarded as a potential candidate in 1928, already has staged a false split with President Coolidge on the issue of farm legislation. To all intents and purposes, Gen. Dawes is today really leading the fight for the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill in the senate. The farm bloc leaders call his counsel "economic direction." And in the background, saying little but putting forth prodigious efforts in the same direction, is Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, Pullman capitalist of Illinois, whose friends say he will be a candidate in 1928 irrespective of President Coolidge's plans to succeed himself.

There is also what amounts to a real revolt among the senators against the republican leadership exercised by Senator Wm. M. Butler of Massachusetts, chairman of the republican national committee, who is considered the White House spokesman in the senate. Assault Butler. Many republicans, particularly those from the west, are bitterly blaming Butler for Brookhart's insurgent triumph. It was Butler who, against the advice of even such conservative eastern republicans as Edge of New Jersey, Reed of Pennsylvania, Bingham of Connecticut, and Moses of New Hampshire, accomplished the ousting of Brookhart and the seating of his democratic opponent, Daniel F. Steck. Brookhart was unseated by the narrow margin of four votes. Butler voted against him, and took with him such votes as Gillett of Massachusetts, Dale of Vermont, Greene of Vermont, Weller of Maryland, and Sackett of Kentucky.

Bevall Brookhart Ousting. "And now look what we have," continually exclaimed one republican senator today. "We put a democrat in Brookhart's place, and still have Brookhart. Had Brookhart been left alone, Cummins would have been returned, and we would have been, at least, no worse off. But now we have two anti-administration votes from Iowa. If that is leadership, or political sagacity, then I don't know political sagacity." Criticism of the republican national chairman was reflected in such comment as made by Senator Capper, republican of Kansas, who said: "A great blunder and a great mistake was made by unseating Senator Brookhart."

Sensor Edge of New Jersey, said: "Perhaps if some of the 'good politicians' who voted to oust Brookhart had voted differently, the result in Iowa would have been different."

## Lady Cathcart to Be Married Again

LONDON, June 9.—Countess Cathcart will marry Gideon Boissevain, 45, an American of Dutch descent, next week. Boissevain is the son of a prominent Dutch-American banker.

"We only met a few weeks ago," said Boissevain. "When I was in New York last week I happened to attend the first night of the countess' play. It has really been a pure romance, and of course, we are both very shy about the whole affair."

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

## WESTBROOK AND HOFFMAN GET SENTENCE STAY

### Seek to Avoid Serving Jail Terms

Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman and former Warden Wesley Westbrook of the county jail were saved from starting jail sentences in the Druggan-Lake scandal when U. S. District Judges Page and Anderson of the circuit court of appeals directed the county clerk to withhold mandates ordering them to jail until Saturday.

The stay was granted after Hoffman made an appeal to permit Alfred S. Austrian, now in Washington, D. C., a change to obtain a stay from a justice of the U. S. supreme court before which a petition for a writ of certiorari has been filed.

The action was taken as Hoffman and Westbrook were preparing to report at the U. S. marshal's office and begin jail terms.

If Attorney Austrian is not successful in obtaining a stay from the supreme court, the mandates, it was said, would be issued (Saturday) and the defendants taken at once to jail.

## National Coal Ass'n, Biggest of Its Kind, Meets in Chicago

More than 300 delegates to the ninth annual convention of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association began their sessions yesterday at the Drake hotel.

The convention will devote most of its attention to production problems—and when coal operators meet this always means wages, hours and working conditions of mine labor.

The exploration of the agreement with the United Mine Workers of America in the spring gives added importance to this item on the order of business of this convention altho the association disclaims any direct connection with such practical questions as unionization and agreements.

The association represents more than a hundred bituminous coal companies and has members in 23 states and districts.

It is the largest association of its kind in the world.

## Federal Council of Churches Raps Military Training

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Compulsory military training in schools and colleges was struck another hard blow in the report issued by the administrative committee of the federal council of churches, deploring this forced militarization as "foreign to the ideals of the educational system." The committee appealed to all churches in America to encourage a serious study of the whole question of militarism in the school system.

## Export \$27,000,000 Worth of Hosiery

WASHINGTON, June 8.—American hosiery, tariff protected, was shipped abroad to a total value of \$27,000,000 in 1925, says the department of commerce.

Foreign competition is becoming keener, with the use of American knitting machinery.

## Hold Plenary Session on Tacna-Arica Issue

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Another plenary session attended by secretary of State Kellogg and the ambassadors of Peru and Chile was held on the Tacna-Arica controversy.

## Washington Granted Stay.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—Sam Washington, colored, sentenced to hang in Chicago next Friday for the murder of Minnie Moore, was granted a writ of error and supersedeas by the state supreme court. The writ automatically stays his execution until the court can review his case.

## Federal Employees to Lose Out on Pension

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Federal employees' chances of getting legislation before congress shall adjourn, liberalizing their old age retirement pension plan, are growing desperate. The house bill, dictated by President Coolidge, calls for a 3 1/4% levy on the salaries of federal employees for the pension fund, and limits pensions to \$1,000 maximum. This measure was adopted by the senate by a measure favored by the employees, making the maximum pension \$1,200 a year and levying 4% on the pay envelopes.

The house failed to take the usual course in a disagreement by rejecting the senate substitute and asking for a conference; the house simply stood pat. There the matter hangs. The White House contrived the deadlock in order that the senate conferees might have no chance to convince the spokesmen of the house that a \$1,200 pension was none too large.

## Election Slush Fund Probe to Give Birth to Electoral Reforms

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

SHORTLY the nation will again witness some more political pyrotechnics incidental to the activities of the special senate campaign investigating committee in probing campaign expenditures. The searchlight will first be thrown on the huge slush fund flow that featured the recent Pennsylvania primaries. Probes of the opening of sizable "barrels" in other states, even including Iowa, will follow.

No charges have so far been made that any "labor" candidate has been spending too much money to corrupt the electorate. The tussle will be between the candidates of the old parties. They will try to prove each other guilty of every brand of crookedness.

The exhibition will be interesting and of some value if the workers and farmers do not take it too seriously, succumbing to the subtle arguments of the "reformers" that if campaign expenses can only be cut to a minimum, then the electoral struggle will be purified. The "reformers" argue that if the big political bosses are deprived by law of funds to buy votes, then the uncorrupted citizenry will be in a position to cast a spotless ballot, the expression of its unfinanced will.

Yet all this only serves the great capitalists in hiding the real nature of the class struggle. There have been plenty of efforts to cure great social evils with quick nostrums; sufficient to prove to all thinking workers the complete failure of this "reformism." Electoral reforms are no exception.

It was originally argued that the substitution of the primary election in place of the convention system for the selection of candidates would give the predatory interests a knock-out blow. "The people" would be given a chance to speak. Thus the primary became an established institution all over the nation. Only the presidency itself was saved from this alleged democratizing process. Even here the "preferential primary" was brought into play. If the voters were not permitted to pick their candidates, they were at least allowed to indicate their choice. The bosses might ignore the voters' desires, as they did, but "the people" were at least given an opportunity to go thru the motions of indicating their desires.

Now it is pointed out that the primary is a failure, and it is declared that the road must lead back to the convention system. It is argued that the primaries are so expensive that only the rich can afford to become candidates, and that it takes large sums of money to win. It is claimed that the convention system is much cheaper.

Thus it is charged that from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 were spent in Pennsylvania in an unsuccessful effort to re-nominate Senator George Wharton Pepper. The victor, Representative Vane, has filed a personal expense account stating that he spent \$71,000 out of his own pocket in the race for a six-year senatorial job that will net him \$60,000 in salary. Governor Gifford Pinchot, another unsuccessful candidate, confesses to having burned up \$160,000 in the heat of the struggle. Of this, \$43,767.31 came out of his own pocket. It was shown that the in-

famous Newberry spent only \$154,000. These huge expenditures have been labeled "Newberryism." It is admitted that the money is used for corrupt purposes. But even the New York Times points out that "the conduct of a state-wide primary is yearly becoming more expensive." In spite of the attacks on "Newberryism" the corruption goes on, ever growing in proportions.

Only the most unenlightened worker will harbor any delusion that the members of congress, who win their seats thru the expenditure of millions of dollars, will give the slightest consideration to working class interests. Yet the returns in the Pennsylvania elections showed that the greatest number of voters followed the candidates with the largest campaign funds. This, however, should only spur the effort to win the workers away from their masters.

The great exploiters write the platforms, build the organizations and provide the campaign funds for their candidates.

The workers must also write the platforms and programs, build the organizations and provide the campaign funds for their own candidates in the elections.

This should be very clear to great masses of workers. The fact that it isn't yet clear to any large numbers of workers is not a challenge to its truth. It is merely an acknowledgement of the fact that labor does not yet accept what should be an elemental axiom. Labor does not yet see the need for the labor party.

Nowhere in their arguments for and against either the convention or primary system of nominating candidates, does the ruling class ever mention working class interests. It is not compelled to do so. The workers do not even raise it themselves. The big argument presented is one of "economy." The capitalists are always in favor of economy in government, especially where they can not shift the burden of the cost of running their government off their own shoulders onto the shoulders of the workers and farmers. Thus they also argue for the commission rather than the council form of municipal government. They claim it is cheaper.

Workers and farmers must not be confused by such cure-alls. If the toiling masses do not have a labor party of their own, they have nothing. If they have a powerful labor party, gaining strength in every struggle, then it doesn't matter much whether old party candidates are chosen in primary elections or in delegate conventions.

"Newberryism" will be a big issue in the fall congressional campaign. It is a safe issue because it is not a fundamental class issue. It will be used in the agricultural states in an effort to hide the fact that both the democratic and republican parties have failed to provide any agrarian relief. It will be used in the cities in an effort to draw attention away from the black industrial tyranny of the great capitalists. The senatorial probe of campaign expenses will serve both these purposes, if the situation is not understood rightly by labor with its eyes ever upon its unswerving demand for the labor party.

## COOLIDGE GANG SEEKS SENATE ADJOURNMENT

### Few Defeats in Many Primary Elections

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Defeat after defeat of administration supporters in primary fights has made them anxious to close senate session as soon as possible.

## Sidetrack Goff Bill.

The administration bill providing for more teeth in the enforcement of the Volstead dry act has been sidetracked by the republican "steering committee" and attempts are being made to keep all wet and dry legislation off the floor for this session.

The ardent dries are objecting to this procedure and are insisting on the passage of bills putting more teeth into the dry enforcement. The wets insist that if the Goff bill, backed by the administration, is brought forward they will counter with resolutions calling for a nation-wide referendum on modification of the dry act.

## Ditch French Debt.

The administration group has also decided to keep the French debt settlement issue out of this session of congress. They declare that no attempts should be made by the senate to discuss the debt pact until after the French parliament has ratified it.

## FLETCHER WINS NOMINATION IN FLORIDA FIGHT

### Bryan's Daughter Leading for Congress

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 9.—United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher has won his renomination by almost a two to one vote, according to returns from yesterday's democratic primary.

Unofficial returns from most of the state's precincts showed Fletcher, 35,412 votes; Jerry W. Carter, state hotel commissioner, 18,790 votes; and Judge John A. Vanvalzah, 2,651 votes. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, was leading Rep. W. J. Sears for nomination to congress from the fourth congressional district by a small margin, but neither camp concedes anything yet.

## Globe Trotter Sent to Bellevue Hospital

NEW YORK, June 9.—Edward Payson Weston, who walked across the continent twice, but who is now a bent old man of 87 years, was found rambling in a daze by a policeman on the street. He was taken to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he was suffering from "senile psychosis."

## PENNSYLVANIA'S SENATE PRIMARY GRAFT PROBE ON

### All Deny Corruption as Usual in Such Cases

(Continued from page 1)

tees receive any contributions from outside sources?"

"Yes, but I don't know the amounts, Pinchot said. They will all be reported in our committee return, which is not yet completed."

Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, the governor's wife, contributed to her husband campaign, the reports showed. She gave it in four sums, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000, at intervals during the campaign. Other heavy contributions to Pinchot's Philadelphia committee were \$50,000 from Mrs. Charles B. Wood, of Washington, D. C., made in two sums of \$25,000 each; \$10,000 from Amos Pinchot, his brother, and \$10,000 from George W. Woodruff, of Harrisburg. It included a series of small contributions from Chicagoans, \$500 from Harold L. Wicks, \$300 from George F. Porter and \$400 from James L. Houghsteling.

## The Inquiry Gets Started.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The senate's inquiry into the use of "slush funds" in senatorial primaries opened today with the recent Pennsylvania election directly under investigation because of charges that \$5,000,000 were spent in the three-cornered republican race for the toga of Senator George Wharton Pepper.

Rep. William S. Vare, who won the nomination, and Governor Gifford Pinchot, who ran a poor third, were in attendance while Pepper was withholding calling distance. All have placed themselves at the committee's disposal.

A host of election officials from the three camps were present under subpoena to reveal the financial arrangements under which their candidates raced for the nomination.

The managers and treasurers of each campaign have denied excessive expenditures in their own ranks while declining to comment officially on the campaigns of their rivals.

Their testimony however is expected to reveal clues which probably will carry the investigating committee on a further inquiry in Pennsylvania. The committee, dominated by the old democratic-insurgent coalition, is expected to delve deeply into the subject of campaign funds. The democrats particularly believe that the inquiry will develop priceless campaign material for the November elections. The committee's membership includes Senators James A. Reed, democrat, of Missouri; chairman; William H. King, democrat, of Utah; Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., republican, of Wisconsin; McNary, republican, of Oregon; and Goff, republican, of West Virginia.

## Russian Daily in Chicago Is Hit by Strike of Printers

(Continued from page 1)

and also began to use a Serbian printer by the name of Sava Savich, for scabbing purposes.

The final attempt to settle the matter was made yesterday by English, but the manager of the paper, Mr. Volkov, informed English that a meeting of the corporation had been held and they decided to have nothing to do with the union. Volkov could see no reason why the printers should receive \$40 per week, when he, the manager, is getting only \$5 per week. Another member of the union, M. A. Stolar, who was present assisting English, informed the manager that union men cannot live on \$5 per week, and Volkov retorted: "Well, that's why we don't want a union."

English promised a fight to a finish to clean up this scabby joint and to unionize the paper.

## New! 1871 THE PARIS COMMUNE

By Max Shachtman.

Read the history of the first great attempt at proletarian dictatorship.

Order a Bundle for Your Paris Commune Meetings!

10 Cents 12 copies for one dollar.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

## PRISON WHIP BRANDED MAN FOR ALL TIME

And Ford Had No Work  
for Ex-Convict

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail).—In one of the recent issues of THE DAILY WORKER I noticed an account of how two men from Pittsburgh, Pa., were sentenced to 15 years and 40 lashes at Wilmington, Delaware.

Well, I was sentenced to five years and 20 lashes in Canada and sent to the Kingston penitentiary to receive them. The lash is a most terrible torture. I was stripped to my waist, blindfolded and tied to a post. Then I was given the first installment of 10 lashes and salt was applied to the wounds. My back was a mass of welts. Then I was led back to my cell and given nothing to relieve the pain.

Holy Man Sanctifies Lash. I recall that about a month afterward I was sitting in my cell when the chaplain, the "holy man of God," came to see me. His first words were: "Well, boy, how do you like the cat?" (meaning the whip used, the cat-o-nine-tails).

I was angry and told him to go away. But he asked to see my back and threatened me with some sort of punishment. I don't recall what at this time, and I was forced to show him my back. Then, just a day or two afterward, I was taken out and given the other ten lashes, while my back had hardly yet healed from the first ten. This is the regular thing, and the most brutal cruelty to any living being, man or beast.

"Once I Applied to Ford." Once I applied to the Ford plant at Detroit, needing a job. But when the Ford doctor saw my back, all scarred and slashed from the lash, he said: "Oh, my, you got your peaches! But no work for an ex-convict who has been lashed."

I hope THE DAILY WORKER will continue to expose this brutal treatment, as no other paper will. Signed: A Victim of the Lash.

## WORKERS, KEEP AWAY FROM THE NORTHWEST THOUSANDS ARE JOBLESS

SPOKANE, Wash., June 9.—Thousands of workers are walking the streets of the cities of the northwest seeking a chance to work, workers from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and other cities are being continually shipped in.

The capitalist press prints stories of big booms and prosperity in the northwest. When the worker arrives he finds that there are thousands ahead of him waiting for any kind of work. Many of the workers that come to the northwest in their flivvers with their families are able to barely exist with money earned picking berries.

## HOLD ELECTION PROBE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Attempt to Cover Up  
Crooked Dealings

The investigation into Cook county election frauds, the connections between gangland and law enforcement agencies and circumstances surrounding the death of Assistant State's Attorney William McGuegan, which is to be made by a special grand jury, requested by State's Attorney Crowe and under the direction of Special State's Attorney Charles A. McDonald, will be carried on behind closed doors.

Revelations made during the probe will not be allowed to leak out as the courtroom doors will be locked and all but witnesses will be barred. McDonald has announced that at 10:30 every morning he will meet newspaper reporters and give them an "official report" on the progress of the probe at his offices in the Foreman Trust and Savings Bank. It is planned to open the probe tomorrow morning.

## WEAVERS STICK ON STRIKE IN TEXTILE TOWN

New London Workers  
Fight Wage Cut

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 9.—The strike of the weavers of the Ed. Bloom Co. is now in its eighth week. The weavers all walked out on Monday April 12. Their wages had been cut 25 per cent in December, but due to the lack of organization they did not strike till April, after they had decided that they had suffered from low pay long enough. It was so low that some of them had to work 70 and more hours to make a living wage.

A picket line was immediately established in front of the shop and regular mass meetings were held. The strikers put forth the following demands:

1. Restoration of the wage cut and 1c per yard increase.
  2. No discrimination against the strikers.
  3. Recognition of their union.
  4. Time and a half for over time.
- The company in the sixth week of the strike tried to open the mill with scabs, but in spite of all the efforts of the foremen to scare the strikers, the attempt fell flat. The strikers now feel that victory is very near and that Mr. Bloom must settle or go out of business. They are being supported morally and financially by all the labor unions and other organizations. A collection among the business people was also very successful.

## Three De Kalb County Youths Plead Guilty to Assault on Girl

SYCAMORE, Ill., June 9.—Emerson Wilson, Stanley Sims Hurt and Leonard Rich, DeKalb county youths, pleaded guilty to an attack on Miss Dorothy Westervelt, pretty northern Illinois Teachers' College co-ed. Judge William J. Fulton took the pleas under advisement and it was indicated sentences will be passed on the defendants in the next few days.

## French Consul Aids Move to Free Doty

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Maurice De Simonin, French consulate general in New Orleans pledged himself to use every means to prevent the execution in Syria of Bennett J. Doty, son of a Biloxi, Miss. attorney.

Reports from Damascus state that Doty has been charged formally with mutiny in which he and five others deserted after he had engaged in an altercation with his sergeant. It was reported he had tried to get the whole foreign legion across the border into Palestine.

The United States government has instructed Ambassador Myron T. Herrick in Paris and James E. Kelly, American consul at Damascus, to intercede for the youth.

Even if convicted at the court martial and sentenced to death, Doty can not be executed until the case is reviewed by President Domergue, De Simonin said.

## Pastor Is Ousted for Evolution Talk

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., June 9. Rev. Arthur G. Lyon, pastor of the Union Congregational church, has been ousted as president of the Ministerial Association of Greater Palm Beach for making a sermon in which he spoke favorably of the evolution theory.

## Legionnaires Seek Favors

WASHINGTON, June 9.—World war veterans are to be given free transportation in shipping board vessels to the American Legion convention at Paris in 1927, under a resolution introduced by Representative Taylor, democrat, of West Virginia.

## Angora Assembly Accepts Mosul Pact

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The national assembly at Angora ratified the treaty between Great Britain and Turkey on the Mosul dispute.

## Los Angeles Party Calls Meetings to Develop Its Plans

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 9.—A general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party is called for Friday evening, June 15th, for the purpose of a unified membership campaign. The "agitprop" is opening two classes, the first to deal with the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism, the second will take up the study of "The State and Revolution."

All members of the party belonging to labor unions are called into meeting Wednesday evening, June 16, at the party headquarters, 307 West First street. The main purpose of the meeting is to find ways and means of getting every party member not yet in a union, into his or her respective union.

## SWIFT PLANS MERGER WITH VESTY FIRM

To End Competition in  
South America

LONDON, June 9.—Louis and Edward Swift are here carrying on negotiations with the Vestey packing interests for a merger of the Vestey South American combine with the Swift International.

Armour and Company.

In a report issued by Armour and Company May 25, to its stockholders, F. Edison White, president of the company, declares that quarterly dividends of the firm will not be paid as the company has suffered severe losses in its South American trade.

## Chihuahua Congress Limits One Priest to 9,000 Inhabitants

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 9.—The Chihuahua state congress passed a statute limiting one priest or minister to any religion to every 9,000 inhabitants. The governor was authorized to immediately put the law into effect.

The clergy, in an attempt to defeat the law, are attempting to get the peasants, whom they have held in slavery for years, to revolt against this law of the Chihuahua congress.

## League of Nations in Flurry Over Absence of Brazil and Spain

GENEVA, June 9.—Absence of the Brazilian delegate from the league of nations council meeting today, and the presence of secondary delegates from Spain, provided the chief sensation of the meeting.

Many interpreted the absence of these principal delegates as tacit evidence that both Brazil and Spain are in earnest in their threats to withdraw from the league unless they are given permanent seats on the council.

## Government Lawyer Denies Use of Force to Get Confessions

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Charges that third degree methods were used by department of justice agents in trying to secure confessions in the Osage Indian murder cases in Oklahoma, were denounced by Assistant Attorney General Oscar Luning as "false and ridiculous."

The charges were made by Wm. K. Hale and John Ramsey, who said they had been subjected to "electrical treatment" by federal agents in an effort to force confessions.

## Plan New Road from Chicago to Aurora

Steps in securing land for building a 200-foot highway between Chicago and Aurora have been taken, according to officials of Du Page county.

The road, which will relieve the great traffic congestion to the west of the city, will lie in a straight line across the southern part of Du Page county and will adjoin Seventy-ninth St. here.

Numerous Parks will be set off alongside the highway. The road will be completed in about four years.

## MONTANA COPPER TRUST BACKING SPLIT IN UNION

Withdrawal from I. U.  
M. M. S. Is Urged

By J. G. S.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 9.—The chaotic condition of the labor movement of this state may be gleaned from the contemplated action of the Smelter Union of Anaconda, Mont. This union is affiliated with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which is part of the A. F. of L.

To Withdraw From International.

A call for a special election is being sent out for next week for the purpose of taking a referendum on the question of continued affiliation with the international. The officers of the local union claim that the call is the result of dissatisfaction among the members as to the affiliation. The officers themselves are what is known out here as "Company men."

McArdle Makes Statement.

George McArdle, recording secretary of the union, issued the following statement to the copper collared press of the state, which was published promptly:

Anaconda smeltermen have been paying an average of \$10,000 a year into the treasury of the international, for which they never have and are not now receiving and benefit, according to George McArdle, recording secretary.

"The situation has reached a point where the local union has either to consider dispensing with its members or drop the international," he continued. "Of every dollar collected in Anaconda 50 cents is sent to the major unit, 5 cents to the state federation and 45 cents is used to carry on the work of the local union."

Discussing another angle of the smeltermen's grievance, Mr. McArdle said that three Montana unions are now contributing 75 per cent of the money paid into the international treasury, affiliated unions from all other sections of the United States paying the balance. During a greater part of the period between biennial elections these unions outside of Montana are dropped from the rolls of the international but are reinstated a month or so before election day, with the result that the Montana unions have been outvoted in their efforts to bring about a change in executives at Denver, he declared.

Is Move of A. C. M.

This action is undoubtedly prompted by the Anaconda Copper Mining company. Recently the unions of Anaconda, Butte and Great Falls, presented a joint demand to the company for a "\$1.00" increase per day in their pay. This was a rank and file move in the unions, especially here in Great Falls, where the workers went over the heads of the officers.

The company seizes that the rank and file is moving a little, would undoubtedly prefer having all the locals isolated from each other, and put on a strictly company basis.

The dual unionists help to complicate the situation greatly by their unsound tactics.

## Fifth Annual Workers Party Picnic Will be Held on July 5

The Fifth Annual July 4 Workers (Communist) Party picnic will be held this year at the new Chernauskas Grove, Justice Park, Ill. Since Monday, July 5, is the legal holiday, the July 4 picnic will be held on that day.

The grove is located entirely outside of the city smoke. It is beautifully located, 18 acres large, new and up-to-date. It has a dance hall 75x150 feet.

Tickets are on sale now. Many thousand people will be expected at the picnic and it is well for every worker who wants to celebrate the Declaration of Independence properly, to secure tickets in time. Admission is 50 cents.

## Mellon Nephew to Go Before Election Slush Fund Probe

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—W. L. Mellon, nephew of Secretary Mellon, is among the sixteen witnesses that are to appear before the special senate investigating committee into the funds spent in the republican primary at Pennsylvania in an attempt to nominate United States Senator Pepper for re-election. The three candidates will also appear.

## Curb Market Seat Is Sold for \$30,000

NEW YORK, June 9.—Peter P. McDermott's seat in the New York curb market sold for \$30,000 to Paul G. Friedmann. This is an increase over the price paid for the seat sold just ahead of McDermott's.



## WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

Dad and his young son, both dressed alike, and richly, are motoring over a smooth and flawless concrete road towards a barrier of purple mountains. The boy sits next to his father, eager-eyed, alert. His father is his hero. They reach the mountains and climb higher and higher. Then down the other side at a good clip, with a weather eye for speed cops, whom Dad hates. As Dad drove he mused to himself, He used to be Jim Ross, teamster, then he was J. A. Ross and Co., general merchandise, at Queen Center, California, and now he is J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, on his way to Beach City to sign a lease. Beside him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, California town. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old indian mumbling his lips. For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ranchmen came in to buy. They leave the town and hit it up on a broad boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind such one. "Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdugo (Executioner) Canyon." Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "sub-divisions." They go thru town after town of rectilinear blocks and whizz by "sub-divisions." By dint of constant passing of other cars they come to Beach City. They put up at the big hotel and in the lobby meet Dad's "lease-hound," Ben Skutt.

III

It was seven-thirty, the hour set for the meeting, and everybody looked about, waiting for somebody else to begin. At last a stranger rose, a big six-footer with a slow draw, introducing himself as Mr. F. T. Merriweather, attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Black, owners of the southwest corner; by his advice, these parties wished to request a slight change in the wording of the lease "Changes in the lease?" It was the hatchet-faced Mr. Hank who leaped up. "I thought it was agreed we'd make no more changes?"

"This is a very small matter, sir—"

"But Mr. Ross is to be here in fifteen minutes, ready to sign up!"

"This is a detail, which can be changed in five minutes."

There was an ominous silence. "Well, what is your change?" "Merely this," said Mr. Merriweather; "it should be explicitly stated that in figuring the area for the apportioning of the royalty, due regard shall be paid to the provision of the law that oil-rights run to the center of the street, and to the center of the alley if the rear."

"What's that?" Eyes and mouths went open, and there was a general murmur of amazement and dissent. "Where do you get that?" cried Mr. Hank.

"I get it from the statutes of the State of California."

"Well, you don't get it from this lease, and you don't get it from me!" There was a chorus of support: "I should think not! Whoever heard of such a thing? Ridiculous!"

"I think I speak for the majority here," said old Mr. Bromley. "We had no such understanding; we assumed that the area of the lots to be taken was that given on the maps of the company."

"Certainly, certainly!" cried Mrs. Groarty.

"I think, Mrs. Groarty," replied Mr. Dibble, the lawyer, there has been an unfortunate accident owing to your unfamiliarity with the oil-laws of the State. The provisions of the statute are clear."

"Oh yes, of course!" snapped Mrs. Groarty. "We 'don't need to be told what you would say, seeing as you represent a corner lot, and the corner lots will get twice as much money!"

"No so bad as that, Mrs. Groarty. Don't forget that your own lot will run to the center of Las Robles Boulevard, which is eighty feet wide."

"Yes, but your lot will run to the center of the side street also—"

"Yes, Mrs. Groarty, but El Centro Avenue is only sixty feet wide."

"What it means is just this, you make your lots ninety-five feet lots, instead of sixty-five feet lots, as we all thought when we gave up and consented to let the big lots have a bigger share."

"And you were going to let us sign that!" shouted Mr. Hank. "You were sitting still and working that swindle on us!"

"Gentlemen! Gentlemen!" boomed the voice of Mr. Go-lighty, the conciliator.

"Let me git this straight," broke in Abe Lohliker, the tailor. "Eldorado Road ain't so wide as Los Robles Boulevard, so us fellers on the east half don't git so much money as de others."

"That amounts to practically nothing," said Mr. Merriweather. "You can figure—"

"Sure I can figure! But then, if it don't amount to nothin' what you comin' here bustin' up our lease about it for?"

"I can tell you this right now!" cried Mr. Hank. "You'll never get me to sign no such agreement!"

"Nor me," said Miss Synpp, the trained nurse, a decided young lady with spectacles. "I think us little lots have put up with our share of imposition."

"What I say," added Mr. Hank, "let's go back to the original agreement, the only sensible one, share and share alike, all lots equal, same as we vote."

"Let me point out something, Mr. Hank," said Mr. Dibble, with much dignity. "Am I correct in the impression that you own one of the little lots adjoining the alley?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, then, have you figured that the law entitles you to an extra fifteen feet all along that alley? That puts you somewhat ahead of the medium lots."

Mr. Hank's lantern jaw dropped. "Oh!" he said.

And Mrs. Groarty burst into laughter. "Oh! Oh! That changes it, of course. It's us medium lots that are the suckers now—us that make up half the lease!"

"And us little lots that ain't on the alley!" cried Mrs. Keith, the wife of a baseball player. "What about my husband and I?"

"It looks to me we're clean busted up," said Mr. Sahn, the plasterer. "We don't know who we belong with no more." Like most of the men in the room, he had got out a pencil and paper, and was trying to figure this new arrangement; and the more he figured, the more complications he discovered.

(To be continued.)

## Son of Sun Yat Sen Appointed as Mayor of Southern Capital

CANTON, China, June 9.—Sun Fo, the son of Sun Yat Sen, famous leader of the Chinese national independence movement, has been elected as the mayor of Canton to succeed Dr. C. C. Wu. Dr. Wu has departed for Shanghai.

## Alfred Decker and Cohn Shop Donates \$4.30 to Daily Worker

Following a distribution of THE DAILY WORKER before the Alf Decker and Cohn shop with article on the conditions in that the workers took up a collection. The DAILY WORKER, A \$4.30 was collected, which was ed over to THE DAILY WORKER.

## Who Will Go to Russia?

The Campaign Ends July 4th

One more month remains in the campaign. Out of 15 districts into which the country has been divided—

### California Leads!

Colorado and this district (No. 11), including Utah and Wyoming, is second.

Pennsylvania is third followed by Michigan and New York.

Any of these districts—or any other—have a chance to lead in percentage of quota secured which will allow them to choose one person to go to Moscow.

There Will Be More Than One!

In addition to the winning district, EVERY district securing 40,000 points will send one person to Moscow.

Every Point Is a Vote!

You can vote for yourself or your choice (all voters and candidates will be announced) and while you get votes—

### RATES:

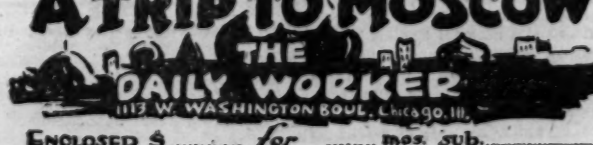
Outside of Chicago	In Chicago
Per year — \$6.00	Per year — \$4.00
Six months — 3.50	Six months — 2.50
Three months — 2.00	Three months — 1.50

YOU ALSO GET  
PRIZES!



EVERY POINT COUNTS FOR

A TRIP TO MOSCOW



ENCLOSED \$ for mos. sub.

NAME

STREET

CITY

STATE

## ATTENTION, WORKERS OF NEW YORK!

Just opened a new bargain store by the name "Popular" Men's, Women's and Children's Wear. Will sell below wholesale prices. Still further special reductions for workers presenting this advertisement.

REMEMBER: 236 E. 23RD ST.

"THE POPULAR"

ERNEST ZELIOT.

## New York and the United Labor Ticket

ARTICLE V.

## "His Honor" as Strikebreaker.

By BELLE ROBINS.

THE first case on record where injunctions were used against workmen in labor disputes is the case of *Springstead Spring Co. v. Riley*, which came up for decision in England in the year 1863. The defendants were workmen striking against the plaintiff's (bosses') concern, and had posted advertisements urging other workmen not to hire themselves out to the company. The court held that they were injuring the company's business and restrained them from so doing. This decision was subsequently reversed by the higher courts, but as the basis on which every court of equity in the United States has since acted in granting injunctions in labor disputes. Pending the appeal in the higher courts, the British Labor Movement had passed what is known as the *Trade Disputes Bill*, which effectively and finally did away with the granting of injunctions in labor disputes in England.

Not so in America, however. The American courts are replete with examples of the promiscuous issuance of injunctions in labor cases, (based on reversed English precedents) which have effectively crippled every strike of great moment and innumerable strikes of smaller importance especially since the famous (or rather infamous) decisions of the Hon. William H. Taft, U. S. supreme court judge in the case of *Morres & Co. v. Bricklayers' Union* (1890) and *Thomas v. Cincinnati, etc., in re Phelan* (the Debs case of 1894).

**Danbury Hatters.**  
In *Low v. Lawlor* (Danbury Hatters Case, Feb. 1908) Chief Judge Fuller of the U. S. district court construed the boycott used by the striking Danbury hatters as an illegal conspiracy and heavy damages were recovered against the workers which in many instances deprived them of their homes and their life's savings.

In the same year in which the boycott by the Danbury Hatters was held to be an illegal conspiracy and heavy damages assessed against members of the Hatters' Union, the same supreme court held the *Edman Act*, which declared that railroads could not discharge their employees for belonging to a labor union, to be unconstitutional. Blacklisting is legal, because it benefits the employers; boycotting, which is the workers' form of blacklisting, is illegal because it is used by workmen against employers.

**The Boycott Becomes Illegal.**  
In the same year the *Buck Store Range Co. vs. American Federation of Labor* came up for decision before U. S. Supreme Court Justice Wright. The boycott in that case was held illegal, the judge delivering himself of this brilliant piece of wisdom:

"It (the boycott) is between the supremacy of law over the rabble or its prostration under the feet of the disordered throng."

"It is written in this record that the labor union and its officials meddle into a member's daily affairs deeper than does the law, restricting him in matters that the law leaves free, and thus so continually crowd their authority upon his attention that insensibly he comes to regard them as of the first control in his affairs. . . . His very respect for authority assumes that all authority is respectable, and so upon them he relies, by them he is led. . . . Announcing freedom to purchase what and where one will, they deny that right to him himself; proclaiming the right of all men to labor, they restrict it to the holders of a union card; declaring the right to enjoy full earning capacity, they limit his daily earnings to a stated sum."

When these decisions appeared, dealing a death blow to the effectiveness of labor's most potent weapon, the strike, what was the attitude of Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor? Was it one of rebellion and resistance to the unlawful interference by courts in labor disputes on behalf of employers? No. In his editorial in the *American Federationist* of December, 1908, he counseled supine submission to this unlawful usurpation of power by the courts and expressed the hope that at some future time humane judges would not act as harshly against the poor workman.

**New York Injunctions.**  
AND now, a few cases in our own state (New York). In *Edelman, etc., v. Retail Grocery and D. C. U.*, 110 Misc. 613, the court held that where there was no real strike, patrolling the streets with signs averring a strike should be enjoined—the court, of course, being the sole arbiter as to whether the strike was real or no. In *Altman v. Schlesinger* and others.

Not only is much space in our official organ used for what is nothing more or less than self-advertising in a crude and to non-party workers disgusting form, but the custom has been established of accompanying reports of meetings where comrades speak with eulogies of their eloquence and abilities which should make the vainest among us blush down to his heels.

The effect of this on workers who might otherwise by sympathetic be shown concretely in the circulation figures of our official organ. IT may be true that all the eloquence, courage, knowledge and working-

204 App. Div., 513, attempting to induce the employees, who had signed written contracts not to join a union, to become members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was held unlawful and enjoined. In *Yablowitz v. Korn*, 205 App. Div., 440, the court enjoined picketing by striking union helpers of a meat market on the ground that—

"It is a matter of common knowledge when pickets are hovering around a place for the purpose of preventing the conduct of business, and that is the only object that is at present apparent, it does constitute an intimidation, especially to women patrons."

In *Berg Auto Trunk & Specialty Co. v. Weiner*, 121 Misc. Rep. 796, the court restrained picketing "except by one picket at a time at each entrance to the employer's building, by which the employees enter or leave," and the use of threats, expressed or implied.

**Expulsion of Scabs Forbidden.**  
In *Best Service Wet Wash Laundry Co. v. Dickinson*, 121 Misc. 416, an injunction was granted restraining the union from furnishing money to striking employees, and "from expelling from membership in the union or disciplining employees of the plaintiff who either resume their obligations under their written contracts with plaintiff or have continued to perform them."

This is going far indeed, when a union is restrained from expelling or disciplining its members for scabbing! When, however, the controversy is between one capitalist and another, the courts are extremely careful in granting injunctive relief.

In *Granville Mfg. Co. v. American Foreign Banking Corporation*, 104 App. Div. 425, the court said: "It is the law, unless the rights of the parties are clear, the court will not exercise its power to grant an injunction."

This dictum was cited with approval in *Reliance Grant E. E. Corp. v. Reliance, etc.*, Co. 205 App. Div. 320, where the court refused to restrain defendants from breaching a written agreement it had made with plaintiff, on the ground that the agreement was ambiguous.

Examples of this kind might be multiplied ad infinitum, but I think enough have been cited to show the "partiality" of courts in favor of capitalists in cases involving labor disputes, and their unwarranted and arbitrary interference, with the aid of the law, to break strikes and bring labor abjectly to the knees of capital, begging the pittance which it receives for its toil.

What is the remedy? Labor must go into politics on its own account, to safeguard its own interests, and eventually to wrest from capital its political and economic power.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

## Workers (Communist) Party

## What The Daily Worker Is--- What It Must Become

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE DAILY WORKER has devoted entirely too much space to reports of party meetings addressed by party members. It has been forced to do so because apparently there has grown up in the party the belief that activity and achievement are to be measured by the amount of space that can be filled in our official organ.

I do not want to mention names or districts in this connection and I refrain, therefore, from giving concrete examples. The truth of the statement is obvious to anyone who reads THE DAILY WORKER.

The evil is so pronounced at times that certain issues of THE DAILY WORKER take on the appearance of the press agent material with which every journalist is familiar.

Is there any reason why a column or more should be devoted to the speeches of party members unless it is for the reason that our Communist demands it?

Does anyone suppose that a considerable number of workers are interested in reading the reiteration of fundamental Communist principles thinly disguised under the camouflage of a news story? If they were, THE DAILY WORKER would have the largest circulation of any paper in the United States.

Not only is much space in our official organ used for what is nothing more or less than self-advertising in a crude and to non-party workers disgusting form, but the custom has been established of accompanying reports of meetings where comrades speak with eulogies of their eloquence and abilities which should make the vainest among us blush down to his heels.

The effect of this on workers who might otherwise by sympathetic be shown concretely in the circulation figures of our official organ. IT may be true that all the eloquence, courage, knowledge and working-

## The Story of a Proletarian Life

By Bartolomeo Vanzetti

THIS story was written by Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who with Nicola Sacco, faces death by execution as the result of one of the most criminal frame-ups in the history of the American labor movement. It was written by Vanzetti in prison and tells in simple and moving terms the story of his life until the time when, due to his activity in the labor movement, he and Sacco were singled out as victims of the anti-labor reactionaries in the mill-owned state of Massachusetts.

## In the Promised Land

AFTER a two-day railway ride across France and more than seven days on the ocean, I arrived in the Promised Land. New York loomed on the horizon in all its grandness and illusion of happiness. I strained my eyes from the steamer deck, trying to see through this mass of masonry that was at once inviting and threatening the huddled men and women in the third class.

In the immigration station I had my first great surprise. I saw the steerage passengers handled by the officials like so many animals. Not a word of kindness, of encouragement, to lighten the burden of tears that rests heavily upon the newly arrived on American shores. Hope, which lured these immigrants to the new land, wither under the touch of harsh officials. Little children who should be alert with expectancy, cling instead to their mothers' skirts, weeping with fright. Such is the unfriendly spirit that exists in the immigration barracks.

How well I remember standing at the Battery, in lower New York, upon my arrival, alone, with a few poor belongings in the way of clothes, and very little money. Until yesterday I was among folks who understood me. This morning I seemed to have awakened in a land where my language meant little more to the native (so far as meaning is concerned) than the pitiful noises of a dumb animal. Where was I to go? What was I to do? Here was the promised land. The elevated rattled by and did not answer. The automobiles and the trolleys sped by, heedless of me.

I HAD note of one address, and thither a fellow-passenger conducted me. It was the house of a countryman of mine, on — street, near Seventh avenue. I remained there a while, but it became all too evident that there was no room for me in his house, which was overstocked with human beings, like all workmen's houses. In deep melancholy I left the place towards eight in the evening to look for a place to sleep. I retraced my steps to the Battery, where I took a bed for the night in a suspicious-looking establishment, the best I could afford. Three days after my arrival, the countryman already mentioned, who was head cook in a rich club on West — street overlooking the Hudson River, found me a post in his kitchen as dishwasher. I worked there three months. The hours were long; the garret where we slept was suffocatingly hot; and the vermin did not permit me to close an eye. Almost every night I sought escape in the park.

Leaving this place, I found the same kind of employment in the Mouquin Restaurant. What the conditions there are at present I do not know. But at that time, 18 years ago, the pantry was horrible. There was not a single window in it. When the electric light, for some reason went out, it was totally dark, so that one couldn't move without tripping into things. The vapor of the boiling water where the plates, pans and silver were washed formed great drops of water on the ceiling, took up all the dust and grime there; then fell slowly one by one upon my head as I worked below. During working hours the heat was terrific. The table linens, amassed in barrels near the pantry gave out nauseating exhalations. The sinks had no direct sewerage connections. Instead, the water was permitted to overrun to the floor. In the center of the room there was a drain. Every night the pipe was clogged and the greasy water rose, higher and higher and we trudged in the slime.

We worked twelve hours one day and fourteen the next, with five hours' off every other Sunday. Damp food hardly fit for dogs and five or six dollars was the pay. After eight months I left the place for fear of contracting consumption.

THAT was a sad year. What toiler does not remember it? The poor slept outdoors and rummaged the garbage barrels to find a cabbage leaf or a rotten potato. For three months I searched New York, its length and its breadth, without finding work. One morning, in an employment agency, I met a young man more forlorn and unfortunate than I. He had gone without food the day before and was still fasting. I took him to a restaurant, investing almost all that remained to me of my savings in a meal, which he ate with wolfish voracity. His hunger stilled, my new friend declared that it was stupid to remain in New York. If he had the money, he said, he would go to the country, where there was more chance of work, without counting the pure air and the sun which could be had for nothing. With the money remaining in my possession we took the steamboat for Hartford, Connecticut, the same day.

From Hartford we struck out for a small town where my companion had been once before, the name of which I forget. We tramped along the road, and finally got up courage enough to knock on a cottage door. An American farmer opened to our knock. We asked for work. He had none to give us, but he was touched by our poverty and our all too evident hunger. He gave us food, then went through the whole town with us, inquiring whether there was work. Not a stroke was to be found. Then, out of pity

for us he took us on his farm, although he had no need of our assistance. He kept us there two weeks. I shall always treasure the memory of that American family—the first Americans who treated us as human, despite the fact that we came from the land of Dante and Garibaldi.

SPACE limitations do not permit me to trace in detail our subsequent wanderings in search of someone who would give us bread and water in return for our labor. From town to town, village to village, farm to farm, we went. We knocked at factory doors and were sent away. "Nothing doing. Nothing doing." We were literally without a penny between the two of us, with hunger gnawing at our insides. We were lucky when we found an abandoned stable where we could pass the night in an effort to sleep. One morning we were fortunate. In South Glastonbury a countryman from Piedmont treated us to breakfast. Need I tell how grateful we were to him? But then we had to keep going in the disheartening search. About three in the afternoon we arrived in Middletown, Connecticut, tired, bruised, hungry, and dripping from three hours' walk in a rain.

OF the first person that we met we inquired for some North-Italian (my illustrious companion was exclusively partial to his own section of Italy) and were directed to a nearby house. We knocked and were received by two Sicilian women, mother and daughter. We asked to be permitted to dry our clothes at the stove, and they did most readily, despite the fact that they were Southerners. And while we sat there getting dried we asked about the chances for obtaining work in that vicinity. They told us there was not a stitch to be had, and advised trying in Springfield, where there are three brick furnaces.

Observing the pallor of our faces and the visible trembling of our bodies, the good women inquired whether we were hungry. We confessed that we had not eaten since six in the morning. Whereupon the younger of them handed us a short loaf of bread and a long knife.

"I can give you nothing else," she said, and her eyes filled with honest tears. "I have five children and my old mother to feed. My husband works on the railroad and earns no more than \$1.25 a day, and to make things worse, I have been sick for a long time."

While I cut the bread, she rummaged round the house in a desperate search and finally discovered several apples, which she insisted upon our eating. Refreshed, we set out in the direction of the furnaces.

"What can that be over there where the chimney is?" asked my companion. "It is the brick factory, no doubt. Let us go and ask for a job."

"Oh, it is much too late now," she demurred.

"Well, then, let us go to the home of the owner," was my suggestion.

"No, no, let's go on elsewhere. Work of that kind would kill you. You're not built that way," he countered.

IT became evident enough that in the long period of fruitless searching for work the fellow had lost his taste for labor. It is a state of mind that is not at all unusual. In the repeated impact of disappointment and insult, hunger and deprivation, the unemployed victim develops a certain indifference to his own fate. A terrible state of mind it is and one that makes vagabonds forever of the weaker individuals among the unfortunate.

As I stood there trying to swing him back to a healthy view of our predicament I thought of the house we had left a little while ago. I thought with a pang of their slim evening meal, made slimmer because of the bread we had devoured. The thought of my own troubles blotted them out for a while. The memory of the last night, the cold sleepless night, made me tremble. I took a look at myself; I was almost in rags.

Another night coming on. . . .

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Stanley Clark Vanzetti

for Sacco, Tournetti

Stanley Clark, well-known labor

orator, will tour the eastern Ohio

mining section in behalf of Sacco and

Vanzetti as follows:

Neffs, June 13, 2 p. m.

Tiltonville, June 13, 7 p. m.

Powhattan Point, June 14, 7 p. m.

Bellaire, June 15, 7 p. m.

Other Sacco-Vanzetti meetings to be held there are:

Bradley, June 16, 7 p. m.

Dillonvale, June 17, 7 p. m.

European Jobs Hard to Find.

AMSTERDAM.—(FP)—Unemployment in Europe has shown only a slight decline, and that is due largely to seasonal activities, says a review prepared by the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions. It forecasts a long period of industrial depression.

SEND IN A SUB!

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## League Plenum Takes Big Step Forward Towards Unity and Mass Work

THE first plenum of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League was held in Chicago on Saturday and Sunday, May 29th and 30th. The league plenum was preceded by the plenum of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party which through the adoption of unanimous resolutions on the most important phases of the party work, laid the basis for the elimination of factionalism from the ranks of the American section of the Communist International, and the gathering of all the forces for serious work to win the masses for the revolution.

In representation and in the work accomplished this plenum was a real convention. There were present all the 20 members of the N. E. C., the candidates and alternates, all the district organizers, and the leading comrades of almost all the larger cities of the country. But unlike the last convention of the Young Workers League, which concerned itself only with the factional situation in the party, this plenum, following the party plenum, where full agreement on all resolutions prevailed, devoted all of its time for the discussion of the tasks of the Young Workers League. The plenum discussed the resolution of the Young Communist International wherein are outlined the tasks of the American section in the immediate future, and unanimously endorsed the resolution. Then followed discussion, on the economic struggle of the youth, anti-militarist work, sports, the children's movement, agitation and propaganda methods, the condition of the newly reorganized units of the league, the press and a number of other important tasks. A great deal of time was devoted to a discussion on the strengthening of the league apparatus, and the training of the membership for work among the masses of the young youth. Special attention was given to the task of winning over the young Negro workers.

**Americanization and Proletarianization.**  
One of the best signs that the league is on the correct road and will become the leader of the American working class youth, was the manner in which the discussion was carried on. The Young Communist International in its resolution has laid down as one of the most important tasks for the Y. W. L. the recruiting of new proletarian elements from the basic industries, and to pay special attention towards the recruiting of native young workers. This instruction of the Y. C. I. was discussed in a most serious manner, the league leadership sharply criticizing its own past activities uncovering its errors, and working out plans for more intensive work in the basic industries, and adopting methods and forms of work that are more suited towards the winning of these elements. It was freely stated by all the delegates that the league is yet isolated, that its composition is very poor, being mostly a membership in small industry and foreign-born.

The resolutions adopted on the work of the league pay special attention to changing the composition of the league, to make it the true representative leader of the American working class youth. The resolutions call for the shifting of the membership from the light to heavy industry, the intensification of the work in the shops, the increase of the activity in the trade unions, increased efforts to organize the youth into the trade unions, the struggle for the betterment of the condition of the working class youth, and greater participation in all the movements of the working class youth. The plenum laid down as one of the necessary steps towards a mass league the application of the united front tactic.

**Reorganization Not Yet Completed**  
While already there were successes to report on the reorganization on the basis of shop and street nuclei, most of the district reports showed that the league has by far not yet completely reorganized. One of the biggest handicaps in the reorganization being the fact that the majority of the members work in small shops. Also the league lacked experience and made many errors in the reorganization. On the basis of the experience now gained together with the intensification of work in the larger shops, the league will be able to solve the problem of reorganization.

The strengthening of the league apparatus as a whole was given attention, that is, the strengthening of the district, city, and section committees. **Unity and Mass Work.**  
While at the last convention in October, 1925, there were two organized factions and a national committee consisting of an equal number of each side was elected, with the party representative having the deciding vote, at this plenum there was evident a spirit of unity, and all questions of major importance were unanimously adopted. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the league has been conducting mass work, that it has seriously taken to the task of building a mass Young Communist League. In the city, where the comrades were busily engaged in mass work, where the Passaic strike and

the furriers' strike and other struggles found the league an active participant, there was the least evidence of the remnants of factionalism. The plenum, after laying the basis for the complete abolition of the remnants of factionalism by the adoption of unanimous resolution on the main tasks of the league, urged the comrades to get deeply into mass activity, as the best guarantee for the complete abolition of factionalism. Aside from the resolutions the delegates manifested a spirit of unity which showed that they understood their responsibility to the working class youth.

**Organizational Changes.**  
The first meeting of the N. E. C. after the convention elected a bureau and a secretariat, as well as a national secretary. All these committees were elected by a majority of one vote that of the party representative. This plenum reorganized the bureau and the secretariat and the vote on each was unanimous. The new bureau selected consists of Sam Darcy, John Williamson, Nat Kaplan, Max Schachtman, Will Herberg, Peter Shapiro, H. B. Phillips, John Harvey, Pat Toohy, Schneiderman, Valeria Melitz, S. Milgrim, and Jay Lovestone (party representative).

The secretariat now consists of Sam Darcy, John Williamson, Nat Kaplan, Max Schachtman, and H. V. Phillips.

Comrade Darcy was unanimously elected national secretary, in place of Comrade Zam, who is the first American to have been elected as a member of presidium of the executive committee of the Young Communist International.

—JACK STACHEL.

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(To be continued.)

## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

### STORIES OF LABOR!

#### WIN THESE BOOKS!

To the writer of the best (very short) story on wages, conditions or life of workers sent in this week, the following prizes will be given and announced in the issue of June 11:

- 1—MANASSAS, by Upton Sinclair. A novel of the Civil War. A fine addition to your library.
- 2—THE AWAKENING OF CHINA, by Jas. H. Dolsen. A new book of great interest to all workers.
- 3—A MOSCOW DIARY, by Anna Porter. A record of vivid impressions of an extensive trip thru Russia.

### PROGRESSIVE CARPENTERS' GROUP GIVES UNION MEMBERS REASONS FOR OUSTING JENSEN MACHINE

By J. C. ANDREWS, Worker Correspondent.

A recently organized election alliance of all progressive opposition groups, for the election of district council officers in the Chicago district carpenters' union, and known as the United Progressive Caucus, held an instructive mass meeting in the Douglas Park Auditorium Sunday afternoon. Amid spirited applause a unanimous opinion prevailed, that, in order to fit out constructive measures for the building up of the Carpenters' Union into a militant body of workmen and in order to establish unity of all building trades unions, it is necessary to defeat the reactionary Jensen-Sands administration.

**Against Non-Union Conditions.** Fred Bobzin, candidate for president in opposition to Harry Jensen, named job after job where union carpenters are compelled to install scab material and where scab material has been stamped with a union label in order to choke the protest of the carpenters against the use of such material. He pointed out incidents where members had fought against such conditions and were jailed as a result, the administration refusing to provide bail money, claiming that they are "broke"—in spite of the fact that the per capita tax and special assessments paid to them by the membership has increased many fold what it was years ago, yet in those days we had plenty of money and a 100% organization.

The speaker stressed the necessity of rank and file control of the organization and concluded with: "If I am elected, I'll not go there as a dictator, but as a servant for the rank and file."

**The Constitution and the "Reds."** Dan H. C. Friedrichson, candidate for secretary-treasurer in opposition to Chas. H. Sands, pointed out that the agreement made by the administration with the employers, sanctioning the use of scab material, is a violation of our constitution and must be dealt with accordingly (violate the agreement).

"They accuse us of being red—all of us are not. Nevertheless, the reds have demonstrated that they are real unionists, they are guiding their actions according to our constitution and building up our organization—the administration is not."

**The Administration Plunger and Low Wages.** Frank Stahl, candidate for business agent, read a plunger published by the administration saying: "Let's go for the closed shop," and then again, "we

have lined up the contractors with us, one by one." The speaker pointed out that every year during the election campaign, the administration has boasted about the closed shop, but we still are working under open shop conditions.

"And just now the administration has concluded an agreement with the bosses, directing us to work with non-union men and use a like material. Instead of lining up the bosses, the bosses have lined up the administration for their agreement."

"The plunger accuses us of being hand picked by the 'reds'—I would rather be hand picked than self appointed like Jensen and his cohorts. In their plunger they class us as 'criminals' because the membership collects money within its ranks for our campaign; they say they do not do such 'outrageous acts.' No, they don't—the treasury of the union, built by the contents of our pocketbooks, they are using for that purpose."

"They boast about the high wages, the \$11 a day we are getting. I have never worked for as low a wage in my life as I have for the last two years. The \$11 a day is far below the cost of commodities essential to decent living. The cost of living goes up, the wages stay down."

"The morale of our membership is low because of the demoralizing tactics of the administration. Makes Other Trades Hostile. The attitude of other building trades towards us is deplorable, because of the damnable methods against them by the Jensen-Sands administration."

"Jensen is a good official for the perpetuation of the Landis award. He also is a very good collector. We paid him \$1,000 when we sent him as a delegate to the Portland convention, when he came back, he collected his usual wages \$30 a week for the period he was away."

### 8-Hour Law Is Only on Paper in Estonia

REVAL, June 8.—Wage rates fixed by state concerns and by the employers' federation in 1921 still rule in Estonia, despite the fact that these rates were even at that time insufficient, and that the index numbers show a rise in living costs of 42.5 per cent since 1921.

In a report made by Estonian unions to the International Federation of Trade Unions the statement is made that "these starvation wages are accompanied by disgraceful working conditions."

The only collective contract in the country is that of the lithographers. The eight-hour day exists only on paper, although it has been the law since 1918.

Payment of wages is irregular, and overtime, especially in the building trades, is frequently unpaid. Low wages have sapped the strength of the trade unions, resulting in loss of most of the strikes undertaken. The government is a reactionary regime maintained as a barrier against the Soviet Union, and is backed especially by Great Britain.

Don't keep it to yourself, tell it to the world on the worker correspondents' page of THE DAILY WORKER.

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### N. Y. ELECTRICAL WORKERS SEEK TO JOIN UNION

#### Form Association to Gain Admittance

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Hundreds of experienced electrical workers in New York City desiring to join the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 3, and are excluded because the books of the local have been closed, have formed the Electrical Workers' Association in an attempt to get into the union of their trade.

**Seek Admittance.** The Electrical Workers' Association is thru various channels gathering together all those electrical workers that want to join the union and are at present excluded in a campaign to gain admittance to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

At a mass meeting at the Labor Temple Auditorium the following proposals for carrying on the campaign for admittance to the union was decided upon:

"1. By establishing direct communication with Local No. 3 and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and President William Green and the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor."

"2. By utilizing the public press for our statements and discussions."

"3. By holding public mass meetings to explain and make known our demand."

"4. By admitting into the Electrical Workers' Association of Greater New York all qualified electrical workers who are union men in principle and are barred from the union for no reason of their own."

**Seek Strong Union.**

"It shall be the purpose of the Electrical Workers' Association of Greater New York to bring about a condition where there will be one union of all electrical workers and every electrical worker a union man."

**Letter from a Reader**

Editor Daily Worker.—Having found that it is very hard to obtain subscriptions among Party members of foreign extraction, we have hit on a scheme. It may not be very new, but it is effective. That is organizing English classes wherever there is a possibility. Besides teaching the Party members English and attracting many sympathizers, it is the best medium for spreading THE DAILY WORKER.

**READ DAILY WORKER.**

At the classes we read THE DAILY WORKER, discuss it, and assign reading lessons from it. In course of time the comrades get used to the DAILY WORKER and really begin to understand it. We emphasize the point that to learn English one must read it and speak it very often daily. We advise the comrades to get THE DAILY WORKER and read a little every day.

**RESULTS.** Now as to practical results—anybody that will see the achievement of the districts in the drive will notice that Maynard, a Finnish town, has a very high percentage. This is due to the fact that Maynard has a large English class which attracts more and more students as it goes on. We have no doubt that in the course of a month or two Maynard will have thirty or forty subscribers, instead of the present ten or fifteen.

The reverse is also true. In places where there is a large number of foreign language speaking comrades and where there are no English classes the activity is slack and the activity in the drive is nil.

By establishing such classes all over the country we will be able to build a strong foundation for THE DAILY WORKER, for the Party and for the future drives that we may have.

**JOB FOR BUILDER CLUBS.** THE DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' Clubs all over the country should make it their duty to see that by next fall classes are organized.

This will be our first really effective step in Americanizing our Party. Comradely yours, R. S. Boston.

### Striking Furriers of New York Get Help to Continue Their Fight

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY, June 7.—The general strike committee of the striking furriers is calling all strikers to mass picketing at their posts. From the office of the joint board it is announced that thirty-five donations were received Saturday from workers all over the country, totaling a sum of about \$2,300.

**Seek to Save Reno.** SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—Attorneys for Ralph Reno, sentenced to death on the gallows Friday in Chicago for the murder of Mary Palombino, filed a petition with the state supreme court for a writ of error and supersedeas to have him until the court reviews his case.

### SACCO-VANZETTI UNITY GATHERING IN LOS ANGELES

#### All Labor Tendencies Are Represented

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 9.—Although called by International Labor Defense on a week's notice, a large and representative united conference to centralize and organize the protest and agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti was held here today.

The widespread response to the call for united action is seen in the organizations which sent delegates to the conference. Represented there were the Civil Liberties Union, Southern California branch; Local No. 52, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Jewish Socialist Verband; Building Construction Workers, No. 330, of the I. W. O.; Local Los Angeles, Socialist Party; Libertarian Group; Anarchist Society; the New Society; Painters' Union No. 1348; Cap Makers' Union No. 26; Workers Party; Workmen's Circle Branches Nos. 512 and 666; International Labor Defense; and the Lithuanian Literary Society. More affiliations are expected shortly.

A mass meeting of protest will be held under the auspices of the conference on June 20. Upton Sinclair, world known writer and radical, has been invited as the chief speaker.

### 2,500 CHICAGO SEWER AND TUNNEL WORKERS STRIKE FOR A RAISE

Approximately 2,500 members of the Sewer and Tunnel Workers' Union, Local No. 2, were ordered out on strike today because private contractors refused to meet the men's demands for an increase from \$7 1/4 cents an hour to \$15.50 per hour, according to Peter Fosco, president and business agent of the union. The strike will affect several county and city sewer projects under contract to private contractors, but not those city operations manned by city labor.

### Jury Frees Alleged Counterfeiter of War Savings Stamps

William Ziege, former bank treasurer, who was on trial before federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell on charges of possessing, altering and counterfeiting government war savings stamps was declared not guilty by a jury here.

The principal witness against Ziege, was C. E. Whittle, his brother-in-law, a former employee of the federal reserve bank, and originally named with Ziege and Harry Bandell as co-defendant on the same charges.

### Debs Is Confined to His Home Due to Nervous Attack

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 9.—Eugene V. Debs, has been confined to his home as a result of a relapse of his recent physical and nervous attack.

### Abandon Coolidge's Volstead Act Order

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Coolidge's order permitting the use of state officers as federal dry agents was abandoned by the treasury.

Officials announced that state officers would not be appointed except on specific request by prohibition administrators, and added that no requests were pending. Ned Green, administrator at San Francisco, originally made the request that resulted in the order, but has now withdrawn his request for authority to employ state officials and does not intend to renew it.

**Appeal Washington Case.** SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—Attorneys for Sam Washington, colored, sentenced to die on the gallows in Chicago, June 11, filed petition with the clerk of the state supreme court for a writ of error and supersedeas for a review of his case. If the petition to be presented to the court is granted, Washington's execution will be delayed pending the review.

**Deny Sweetin Motion.** SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—Mrs. Elsie Sweetin serving a 35 years' sentence for the murder of her husband, in an alleged illicit love affair with the Rev. Lawrence M. Night, was denied a writ for supersedeas and bail pending hearing by the supreme court on a previous motion, asking that her sentence to prison be reversed.

**Seek to Save Reno.** SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—Attorneys for Ralph Reno, sentenced to death on the gallows Friday in Chicago for the murder of Mary Palombino, filed a petition with the state supreme court for a writ of error and supersedeas to have him until the court reviews his case.

### COMPANY UNIONS IN CHICAGO'S PACKING HOUSES EXAMPLES OF FAKE WORKERS' REPRESENTATION

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

Company unions have made much headway in the great meat packing establishments of the United States. Not more than a third of the industry's 200,000 workers have ever been enrolled in the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Today only 12,200 are on its books.

The Amalgamated Food Workers, independent, has a few hundred packinghouse workers in New Jersey. Probably more than half of the remainder are already company-unionized, including the 45,000 employed by Armour & Co. and the 25,000 of Swift & Co. Company Unions Break Strikes. Armour installed its conference boards in 1921; Swift, Cudahy, and Wilson theirs in 1921. All these company unions of the Big Four have since been used to engineer wage reductions. In the face of the first cut soon after the installation of the conference boards, in 1921, the more militant workers called a strike for all Chicago packing houses.

The companies refused to deal with the trade union, which had developed power during the war. The company unions were used to break the strike and Swift announced ecstatically that "The whole episode was a justification of our taking our employees into our confidence."

The Butcher Workman, meat cutters union organ, declared itself emphatically on the packing plant "bogus boards." It refers to them as "the fake substitutes in which the workers in actuality have nothing to say as to living and working conditions." "The vote of the 12 employee representatives is a mockery, as the votes of the 12 hand-picked management representatives, who vote as per instructions of the 'higher ups,' can cause a deadlock if the employee representatives are unanimous in their vote." In that event the question is referred to the management—the highest company executive—who has final veto power. All of the company unions make the

false promise of "no discrimination" for real union activity. But says Dennis Lane, meat cutters union secretary, "We know that our people cannot remain in the employment of the packinghouses and talk real trade unionism to any of their fellow workers. In fact it is almost as difficult for an employee to get even a copy of the company union constitution as it would be for a common fellow to get an audience with the king of England!"

Company unionism does not bring packinghouse workers together to discuss their conditions in mass meetings. Lane asserts that the whole affair is handled by "packer-hand-picked" representatives from each department. Employee representatives act as literal lackeys in "selling" the ideas of management to the rank and file of workers. Longer hours, the speed-up system, lower wages and "practical economics" are among the items on the sales slips.

**What They Are Good For.**

President Edison White of Armour & Co. stated in the Magazine of Wall Street that his plan of "employee ownership" whereby some 40,000 workers have purchased a share or two of stock, "combined with our conference board of employees and employers, has disposed of strikes." And permitted Armour & Co. to pile up a profit of \$14,451,809 in 1925. Swift attributes larger profits also to its company union.

### DENEEN GROUP REFUSE FUNDS FOR VOTE QUIZ

Deneen followers on the board of county commissioners are seeking to block the special grand jury quiz requested by State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe to probe charges of Municipal Judge Daniel P. Trade that Crowe used his office and gunmen in the April 13 primaries to defeat Trade and nominate Joseph Savage as county judge.

The Deneen group declare that they can see no reason for a special quiz and declare they will vote against giving a special appropriation for the quiz. They point out that this quiz is merely an attempt on the part of the state's attorney to whitewash his conduct and the conduct of his henchmen in the primary election.

The board of county commissioners has 15 members. In order to pass an appropriation it must have four-fifths of the votes of the board. So far three have declared against the funds sought to carry on the probe. One of the pro-Crowe members is absent. Three votes are all that are needed to defeat the proposition at present.

The Deneen forces declare that if Crowe wants the investigation he should use funds placed at the disposal of the state's attorney's office. They point out that Trade, a Deneen-Lundin-Small candidate, is contesting the election before Judge McKinley and that will be entirely sufficient.

### BROOKHART'S LEAD OVER CUMMINS ON FINAL COUNT PLACED CLOSE TO 70,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Ia., June 9.—With but a few outlying precincts yet to report, Smith W. Brookhart's plurality over his closest opponent, Senator Albert B. Cummins, in the race for republican nomination for the United States senate, was placed at around 70,000 today.

With the reported vote already past the 400,000 mark, it is believed Brookhart's total would be in excess of the combined vote polled by his four opponents.

Brookhart today was to attend the State Federation of Labor convention at Mason City. He will address the labor delegates tonight. Later he will go to Washington to work for farm relief legislation, he declared.

**HERRICK WIRES WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The French government will deal with Bennett J. Doty, American youth charged with desertion from the French army, "in a benevolent manner," and "under no circumstances" will the reported death sentence be carried out without the express authorization of the foreign office.

Ambassador Herrick at Paris called the foregoing to the state department today, stating that he had received such assurances from the foreign office. Apparently a full report on Doty's case had not reached Paris from Damascus, but he was officially assured, Herrick said, that no summary action would be taken.

### POSTAL AUTHORITIES BAR 'YOUNG COMRADE' FROM BRITISH INDIA

CALCUTTA, India, June 9.—The Young Comrade, organ of the Young Pioneers League of America, has been barred from India by the postal administration.

### German Fascist Students Seek to Oust Professor

BERLIN, June 9.—Attempts are being made by fascist students' organizations to prevent Professor Bruno Lessing, who teaches history and literature in the Hanover "Hochschule," from teaching in the institution.

The students, backed by fascist-monarchist organizations, declare a strike when ten students, who had hissed and resorted to other forms of rowdiness in Lessing's class room during one of the lectures, were expelled from the school. Lessing holds strong anti-monarchist views. A concerted attempt is planned by fascist groups in various German schools to carry on the same terror methods in an attempt to have the school system discharge all professors and teachers opposed to the monarchy.

### Senate Committee Favorably Reports Poison Gas Treaty

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The senate foreign relations committee favorably reported the poison gas treaty drafted at Geneva. The treaty would place restrictions on the use of poison gas in future wars.

### Congress Amends Deportation Laws

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The House, by a vote of 138 to 20, passed a bill to put more teeth into the present deportation laws.

The deportation laws have been amended so that aliens can be deported ten years after they enter the country instead of five as the old law provided.

### Worker Killed at Railroad Crossing

Emilio Morandi of Highwood, Ill., 50, employed as a workman at Exmoor golf club, was struck and instantly killed by a northbound passenger train while attempting to cross the Chicago & Northwestern tracks at Ravinia.

**Reduce Parcel Rates.**

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Postage rates on all farm products mailed directly from the farm, garden or orchard for delivery from the post office from which such route starts, would be cut to one-half the regular rate on the same route, under terms of a bill passed by the senate.

The reduced rate, under the bill, would expire June 30, 1929, unless otherwise provided for.

**A sub a day will help to drive capital away.**

### Second to Enter State Senatorial Race As "Wet"



Mrs. A. S. Lawrence, is the second woman aspirant for the New Jersey state senate to make her campaign on modification of the Volstead act. Politicians of all types, the old time professionals, the amateurs and the dilettantes are seizing on this issue to swing into office and avoid campaigns on really fundamental questions, like the settlement of the Passaic textile strike.

### Non-Union Associated Press Uses Automatic Telegraph Machines

The Associated Press, the only large open shop general telegraph news agency in the country, brags that it has now installed over 500 automatic printing telegraph machines in newspaper offices. They have a capacity of 70,000 words each in 24 hours and, as the Associated Press story relates, "they operate steadily at a uniform speed and it is unnecessary to stop for lunch."

Secretary Frank B. Powers, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, says the United Press and the Hearst International News Service, the other large general news agencies, are conducting union shops in contrast to the non-union Associated Press.

### Australian Labor Seeks 44-Hour Week

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY.—(FP)—Skilled workers in Australian industries are determined to force the 44-hour, 8-day week. This they are doing by absenting themselves from work on Saturdays—working the 44 hours in 5 days.

When the New South Wales Labor government passed the 44-hour law many skilled workers worked under awards of the federal arbitration court, which provides for a 48-hour week. The men contended that an act of parliament took precedence over an award of any court and refused to work 48 hours. The high court decided that awards of the federal arbitration court took precedence over legislation.

The court ordered the men to observe a 48-hour week. Two of the high court judges held that workers should not be employed for more than 48 hours per week, and made no ruling in the case of men working less. They also held that state legislatures had power to govern working hours. The other 3 judges of the high court overruled these views.

Relying on the majority decision of the high court, employers announced that all men who refused to work 48 hours would be dismissed. The men continued to absent themselves from work on Saturdays, and were served with notices which virtually locked them out.

### Will Fight Rail Valuation Inflation

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(FP)—Sen. Norris of Nebraska, chairman of the executive committee of the National Conference on Valuation of Railroads, which was established in 1923, announces that the test cases on valuation are about to be fought out before the interstate commerce commission. Donald Richberg, general counsel for the conference, will represent it at hearings beginning June 23 before the Commission. He will present the conference's view that rail valuation should be based on actual prudent investment, and not on inflated cost of reproduction, which is contended for by the railroad companies.

Ten billion dollars' difference in rail valuations depends upon the decision as to which rule will be applied. This means \$575,000,000 a year, to be paid or saved by the American people.

**Seven Prisoners Escape.**

TEXARKAN, Ark., June 8.—Seven Negro prisoners escaped from the Miller county jail here, by filing the bars on the second floor tier of cells, and lowering themselves with blanket ropes to the ground.

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Company Unionism in the Copper Industry

The Anaconda Copper Mining company is preparing to wipe out the last vestige of trade unionism in its properties, according to news from Great Falls, Montana.

There are in existence locals of smeltersmen belonging to the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltersmen, affiliated to the A. F. of L., in Anaconda and Great Falls, and a local union of hoisting engineers in Butte.

These unions maintained themselves following the disruption of the miners' union in Butte in 1914. They are conservative unions altho the Anaconda local came out with the miners in the great strike of 1917 and closed the smelter for the first time in its history.

Due to the fact that these unions hold strategic positions in the metal mining industry, the copper company has spared no pains to control them. The control has been so effective that these unions have rarely joined in the struggles of the other unions. Even in the periodic revolts which have occurred in Montana in which both workers and farmers have taken part, these unions generally have been found on the side of the company.

But the A. C. M. nevertheless feels unsafe as long as five or six thousand workers are organized in a trade union which it has to control by indirect methods.

Taking advantage of the dissatisfaction with the Moyer regime in the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltersmen, its agents have sponsored and secured a referendum vote of the membership in Montana on the question of separation from this union.

We have not the slightest doubt that the company agents in the union are now as sharp in their criticism of President Moyer as ever were his working class critics. His misdeeds, the lack of democracy in the union, the voting of "paper" locals in every national election, the failure of the union to conduct any well-planned and aggressive organizing campaigns, all of these criticisms will now be used to stir up sentiment for severance of relations with the head office in Denver.

Once this is done the development of the Montana locals into company unions will be rapid.

This copper company scheme, if carried out successfully, will be a disaster for the Montana labor movement. The trades and labor councils and the state federation of labor should begin at once a campaign against it.

From another angle the situation is valuable as showing the danger in which weak unions of trustful industries are placed. Their very weakness becomes, in the mouths of company agents, an argument for company unions.

## The Desertion of Young Doty

The desertion from the "foreign legion" of the French army in Syria of Jean Bernard Doty, a son of a Biloxi, Mississippi, attorney, and the report that he was to be executed by order of court martial, has again attracted attention to the ruthless warfare that French imperialism is waging against the natives of that mandated area and sheds light on the character of the imperialist armies ravaging the colonies.

Young Doty is a product of the backwash of the world war. In search of adventure he enlisted in the foreign legion—the euphonious name attached to these butcher brigades—and participated in the atrocious assaults upon the Druses. Certainly not an occupation that inspires admiration for his courage. He soon grew weary of the monotonous butchery and the irksome discipline and, in company with English and German youth of his own character, deserted, as many others regularly desert. While headed in the direction of the British mandated area, Palestine, he was accidentally captured.

Enlisting in a foreign army, he automatically relinquished his citizenship rights in the United States. However, the fact that he was born here has caused a protest against his execution for desertion to arise, in which we can join. We do not protest on the grounds that he is an American citizen, but because he is a deserter from an imperialist army and if his liberation is secured it will establish a precedent that may encourage others to desert and even mutiny in the Syrian and other colonial forces.

And we hope to see the day that no imperialist army can invade any colony or semi-colony in order to defend the interests of capitalism without facing the danger of disintegration thru desertions or destruction thru mutiny.

## Davis Echoes Coolidge

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, one of the amazingly mediocre members of a cabinet noted for its low degree of intelligence, follows his chief, Calvin Coolidge, in denunciation of the primary election law. The fury of the Coolidge cabinet members is not difficult to explain in view of the disastrous series of defeats administered every member of the old guard that has tried to seek nomination on the basis of administration support. Davis, in speaking of the defeat of Senator Cummins in the Iowa primaries says:

"Senator Cummins was defeated by the very law which he helped to establish, which permits anybody to go to the polls and vote any ticket he pleases."

Davis speaks more in sorrow than in anger against Cummins. He merely observes that were it not for the primary law the Iowa machine could be counted upon to steam-roller the Brookhart forces.

But even then Cummins' defeat would only be postponed, for Brookhart would run as an independent or on a third party ticket and the same voters would decide the contest.

When parliamentary machinery breaks down and no longer serves the ruling class the period of open dictatorship draws nigh. That is, after all, the ideal of the agents of Wall Street and the criticisms of the primary laws are merely expressions of that desire

## HELP RESCUE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

By JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG  
General Secretary, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.  
(From "Advance")

(International Labor Defense Press Service)  
THE American workers are being called upon to raise their voice in order to save Sacco and Vanzetti from death. A mighty protest from the labor movement will stay the executioner's hand.  
Six years ago a man was murdered and robbed in East Braintree, Mass. The authorities were unable to find the murderer. Sacco and Vanzetti were thought to be good scapegoats because they were radicals and foreigners—a very unfortunate combination at any time, especially so six years ago, when this country was still in the grip of war hysteria.

The two workers were arrested, tried and convicted on the flimsiest evidence. Since the trial two of the leading witnesses have repudiated their testimony, and then repudiated their repudiation, and then new and vital evidence in favor of the defense has turned up. But after a struggle of more than five years a new trial was denied the two innocent workers. Unless something happens to change the legal course, sentence will soon be pronounced and our two comrades will be led to their death. There seems to be a possibility of bringing the case before the United States supreme court. If that fails, a pardon by the governor of Massachusetts will be the only hope.

The members of the Amalgamated will surely aid in the efforts to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. If our comrades should be executed it will be for a crime committed by someone else. The authorities seek to sacrifice these two workers because of their own inability to find the real perpetrator of the crime. The fact that Sacco and Vanzetti are radicals and foreigners is believed by those

responsible for the case to keep the public indifferent to the outrage. It is our duty to come to the rescue of Sacco and Vanzetti by breaking that indifference. Let us make it known that they were convicted of a crime which they did not commit; that they were convicted because as workers they were deemed helpless. Let us raise our voices for them. Let those public officials who are in a position to act know that the workers in this country are interested in their incarcerated comrades and are demanding their liberation. The people in charge of the Sacco and Vanzetti defense will ask the workers for the support which they will need in order to make their fight effective. The Amalgamated members will give such support wholeheartedly. The cause of Sacco and Vanzetti is our own.

### FALL RIVER BUILDS I. L. D.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 9.—The "bootlegging" charge, in the case of the three Fall River Portuguese anarchist editors has been practically smashed by attorneys for International Labor Defense and there is every probability that that charge will be dropped soon. The deportation possibility still hangs over the heads of the three workers. The first Portuguese branch of I. L. D. has been formed here with 25 active members and many more expected. A large bundle of Labor Defenseers are being taken and sold, and over \$100 has already been contributed to International Labor Defense.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondence classes.

## What Is the Farmer-Labor Movement?

First Article.  
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE growing revolt against Coolidgeism is creating election struggles in various states which are the outward expression, confused in most instances but quite clear in others, of the attempt of farmers, small businessmen and workers, to break the grip of capitalism—"big business"—in the phraseology of the American reformist—upon the machinery of government—local, state and national.

IN addition to these struggles, having more or less of a class character judged by American standards, there is also a definite division apparent in the ranks of the upper strata of the American capitalist class which finds its expression in the anti-administration attitude of Vice-President Daves, Senator Lowden and others, whose economic base is the so-called middle western group of big manufacturers and the rich farmers.

Difference on the tariff, on the question of the world court and legislative methods of satisfying the farmers, divide this group from the House of Morgan crowd.

THE election struggles produced by the anti-Coolidge revolt, itself a product of the unfavorable agrarian situation and the open pro-trust policy of the government, are typified by the

fight for the republican nomination for senator made by Brookhart in Iowa and that of Mangus Johnson for nomination in the farmer-labor primary in Minnesota.

The main difference between the struggle in Iowa and Minnesota is a difference in the development of the movement.

The Iowa farmers and workers, due to the fact that the crisis in the two growing regions came within two years later than the crisis in wheat-growing northwestern states like Minnesota, are still in the stage where faith remains in the nonpartisan election policy and all attempts to organize them outside of the two capitalist parties have failed.

There is a second fact that Minnesota has a labor movement rated as progressive (although "strangled" by the reactionaries of the last two years) and that because of the ownership of the iron mines in the northern section of the state by the steel trust there is a tradition of opposition to the steel trust and it stands for.

THE workers and farmers of Minnesota have felt the power of trustful industry much more than those of Iowa where only the railroads represent Coolidgeism.

The Minnesota movement is in an advance stage compared to the movements in other states, so much so that it is not an exaggeration to say

that the only bona fide and functioning farmer-labor party in the United States is the Minnesota organization. The Minnesota movement now gives us a picture of what the movements in other states will be two or four years hence.

A CASUAL glance at the Minnesota farmer-labor party gives a picture of utter confusion and an impression of aimlessness, but a closer examination shows quite clearly that in its composition, its methods and its objectives it displays certain characteristics which stamp it as a genuine, if feeble, expression of the masses of Minnesota workers and farmers.

If one looks only for such well-established hallmarks of class parties as acknowledgment of the class struggle, demands for the abolition of capitalism, denunciations of religion, acceptance of the materialist conception of history, or if one turns away from the stentorian voice of Mangus Johnson, proudly announces in opening his campaign that one of his sterling achievements was the securing of a tariff on butter, one will decide that this is just a freakish and unimportant variation of the old nonpartisan election campaign such as Brookhart is waging.

But it is something vastly more solid, important and significant.  
(To Be Continued)

## RECONSTRUCTION IN SOVIET UKRAINE

By M. SHAMISH.

SOVIET Ukraine plans to spend 1,500,000,000 roubles for the reconstruction of its industries in the next five years. Out of this sum 25.5 per cent will go to the metallurgical industry, 31.5 per cent to coal mining, 5.3 per cent to iron ore mining, 10.4 per cent to the machine building industry, 2.3 per cent for the silicate industry. The remaining 25 per cent will be used on those industries supplying the central market.

**Increase Coal Production.**  
It is planned to open 53 new coal mines in the five-year period. All of the mines will be equipped with the latest mechanical devices. It is expected that in 1929-30 it will be possible to reach a production of 340,000,000 tons of coal.

The establishment of new mines, repairing of old ones and the erection of houses and conveniences for workers will cost about 475,000,000 roubles.

Large plants are planned for the iron ore district. A central power station of an enormous capacity will be erected in Krivoy Rog, electrifying the entire iron ore district. Nine new mines will be opened in this district. A new test plant is also to be erected. The new testing plant will have a capacity of 240 tons a day. A large investigating works for discovering new iron ore seams in the Krivoy Rog and Nicopole regions is included in the plan for developing Soviet Ukraine's industry.

It is expected to have a gain of 7,500,000 tons in iron and manganese ore production at the end of the construction period. About 79,000,000 roubles will be spent.

The development of the kaoline industry will take about 1,500,000 roubles. The salt industry will require 2,300,000 roubles.

### Metallurgical Works.

The Southern steel trust Kramatorsk Works will use the greater part of the allotted budget for the development of the metallurgical industry. About 385,000,000 roubles will be spent on the projects planned in this district.

Two large metallurgical works are to be erected at Krivoy Rog and Kerch. The one in Krivoy Rog will produce 650,000 tons of pig iron a year working four blast furnaces. The production at the Kerch works will be a little less than at Krivoy Rog. The reconstruction of the metallurgical works in Soviet Ukraine will allow a production of 6,000,000 tons of pig iron each year.

### Tool Factories.

In the next two years work on one mill building factory and one tool factory will be completed. The production of the southern machine trust will increase under favorable conditions 103,000,000. Production during the past year was 5,500,000.

One hundred and thirteen million roubles will be spent on the erection of a new locomotive works and the reconstruction of the old one.

**Agricultural Machinery.**  
Forty million five hundred thousand roubles will be spent in developing the agricultural machine industry. The most important of the agricultural machines will be produced at the Kharkov "Sickle and Hammer" factory. A factory for the production of sowing machines and one for the production of threshing machines are also planned.

**Glass and Sodium Industries.**  
The development of the glass industry will require an expenditure of 16,500,000 roubles. Four new factories are to be erected. About the same sum will be required in the sodium industry.

### Alcohol.

Six new distilling works are also to be constructed. The restoration of the alcohol industry will require about 6,000,000 roubles. Six million five hundred roubles will be spent on the plant oil industry. Thirteen new plant oil factories are to be constructed.

### Tobacco.

The tobacco trust will build two cigarette factories in Kharkov. With the completion of the two factories the cigarette production will be two and one-half times greater than it is now. In Romnij a large plant will be erected in which Ukrainian "machorka" will be produced.

### Leather and Shoe.

The existing leather and shoe factories are to be enlarged and a number of new ones constructed. A new leather factory will be built on the river Dniester and one in Kharkov. Fifteen million roubles will be required.

### Textile Mills.

The Ukrainian textile trust will use 12,100,000 for the erection of a new belt factory and a factory for corn and sugar bags. Five new sugar works are to be erected and the existing ones are to be thoroughly reconstructed. Two hundred and twenty-seven million roubles will be needed to carry out the program, which will quadruple the sugar production.

### Build Paper Mill.

Five furniture factories, one cement factory, one chinaware factory, 19 brick works and one paper mill with a production of 16,000,000 tons of paper a year are also provided for in the reconstruction program.

### To Aid Peasant.

The main reason for this tremendous development of the Ukrainian industry is based on the need to supply the peasantry with needed agricultural machinery and other manufactured goods.

## BLOOD-HOUNDING FOR MUSSOLINI



The United States government has acted as Mussolini's agent in running down and deporting Italian exiles who fled to this country to escape the hand of the murderous regime of fascism.

## SOCIAL WORKERS' CONVENTION HAS NO SOLUTION FOR MISERY OF EXPLOITED U. S. WORKERS

By SADIE AMTER.

The National Conference of Social Workers met in Cleveland from May 26 to June 2, the 53rd annual meeting of the organization. There were over 5,000 delegates representing such agencies as juvenile courts, child welfare leagues, delinquent and correction schools, community chest organizations, etc. Papers were read on the following subjects: Religious influences; health and nutrition; law and social progress; the immigration laws; adult delinquency, trade unions, and social work.

For the most part, these papers by well-known social workers, dealt, not with the problems themselves, as social problems of social significance, but chiefly with the technicalities of correction. The social system was not criticized.

### Immigration.

In some instances a more social opinion was introduced as for instance when Jane Addams of Chicago Hull House fame, spoke on immigration. "Families are being broken up. The present law will not permit the entrance of wives, children and aged parents of immigrants already here after quotas have been exhausted," Miss Addams declared that "the United States has lost its standing throughout the world as a land of promise, and it is being held in contempt by the people of other nations."

"It is curious to notice the differences in world opinion fifty years ago and now," she went on. "When I first went to Europe people everywhere were interested in the United States as a way out of the poverty and misery in which they were living."

Dr. Faris ridiculed "pseudo-scientists" who try to justify racial prejudices. Not one bit of scientific evidence whatever has been produced to prove that one race, as a group, is superior to another, he asserted.

### Condition in Coal Fields.

T. Devine, member of the Federal Coal Commission, said in part:

1. In the nonunion districts in several states the miners do not have the elementary civil liberties: free movement, free assembly, free speech, hospitality to guests.

2. Living conditions in isolated mining towns are dreary beyond adequate description.

3. Wasteful methods of mining prevail, in conflict with every sound principle of conservation, applied to limited and exhaustible resources.

4. Preventable accidents occur—now the blowing up of a mine with instant loss of many lives, and now a fall of roof or the running down of a miner by an electric motor, one life at a time, two at a time, but with an even more horrible aggregate.

### The Future for Coal.

H. S. Rauschenbusch, of the League of Industrial Democracy, New York, and a former coal miner, said:

"If the coal industry is merely adolescent, then it needs a probation officer and Calvin Coolidge can go on sleeping four years more," he said. "The truth is, it is drifting toward something earthy—something reminiscent of sweat and blood—in the spring of 1917."

"The union program must be adopted. The union is the only group standing for health, comfort and the cul-

## To Paint Aurora



Since the recent Arctic flights, the polar regions have become favorites for not only explorers and hunters. Dudley Crafts Watson, of the Chicago Art Institute, will head a group of 38 artists who will penetrate the Arctic circle to paint the Aurora borealis and whatever else is to be found at the top of the world.

tural standards of 700,000 miners and their 4,000,000 dependents."

### No Resolutions.

No resolutions were passed. Mr. Knight, new secretary of the conference, told Miss Van Veen, secretary of the Women Workers Progressive League of Cleveland, that it was an old policy of the conference not to pass resolutions. Miss Van Veen had handed the following resolutions to the committee:

1. A resolution against child labor in the U. S.

2. A resolution against militarism in the schools.

3. A resolution condemning the new anti-alien laws now pending in congress. All three were turned down.

The conference takes no political stand whatsoever. It does not link up the evils that they are trying to ameliorate with the economic system under which such suffering is possible.

They endeavor, perhaps, sincerely, to enlarge the scope of their charitable activities so as to be able to reach the greatest number.

They do not sense the fact that these broken lives and wrecked human beings, these diseased and underfed millions of child workers in the United States, are the result of the system of exploitation under which we live. Charitable and welfare work result in a perpetuation of the present system.

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